The Labor Statesman

Owned by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council

Supporting The Canadian Labor Party

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Attorney General Manson Double-Crosses Labor

Fails to Appoint Labor Representative on Eight Hour Day Board—Promised to Confer With Labor Regarding the Appointment—Organized Labor's Nominee Is Entirely Ignored by the Department of Labor in the Provincial Government.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL Manson has absolutely ignored the organized labor movement in his selection of representatives for the Eight Hour Day Board. This means that the act will be administered without a representative of labor sitting on the board, although the act calls for one.

The board selected by the Attorney-General are J. D. McNiven, chairman, T. F. Paterson and C. V. Foster. So far as labor is concerned we have no complaint to make on the appointment of Mr. McNiven. Mr. T. F. Paterson is the representative of the employers. Two other names were selected but the employers must have objected for we find that Mr. Paterson, manager of the Canada Lumber and Timber Co., Ltd., is just the man to oppose the eight hour day being put into force in the timber industry. We cannot offer any objections to this man because the employers have a perfect right to select whom they choose to represent them **and he was selected by them.**

But what about the labor representative on the board. Are the ten thousand organized workers of this vicinity and thousands more in the province to have no say in the selection of a labor representative on the Board?

Mr. C. V. Foster, the alleged labor representative on the board, lives at Smithers, and happens to be a member of the Locomotive Engineers. But he also happens to be an active members of the Liberal Association of Smithers, where Mr. Manson was elected from. Looks like patronage, but of course the Liberal Government does not endorse the patronage system. We are not, however, opposing Mr. Foster because he is a Liberal.

So far as we are aware NOT A SINGLE UNION has indorsed Mr. Foster. On the other hand organized labor has suggested the name of Percy R. Bengough for that position, and within the past three weeks nineteen unions have indorsed him, three of these unions having a larger membership than the town of Smithers has population. These indorsation were only obtained since the name was put forward by the Trades Council. All the unions not having met since that time.

Mr. Manson agreed to consult with labor as to the selection of the labor representative on the board, but he has entirely ignored the labor movement here and has passed up the telegrams of protest sent by several labor unions since it became known that C. V. Foster had been selected for the board.

Mr. Manson HAS DOUBLE-CROSSED LABOR. He has selected a man who is probably of the type of Mr. Murdock. He has selected an unknown man who does not have to answer for his action to THE ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT. He has in all probability bowed to the wishes of the Timber Barons, who do not want the Eight Hour Day Act enforced, hence the act will become another farce, another piece of unworkable Liberal legislation.

Percy R. Bengough would have to answer for his actions to the organized labor movement. The unorganized naturally look to the union movement to look after their interests. Who then is better fitted for a position on the board than a man chosen by organized labor? Mr. Manson, however, ignores them all.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO LECTURE ON SOCIALISM

Three members of the University Students' Debating Body will talk in favor of Socialism at the Royal Theatre on Sunday evening, Nov. 9th at 8 p.m. Admission free.

City Trying to Evade Annexation Question

Considerable discussion took place at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council Tuesday evening on the question of annexation. Del. Scribbins asked that a third delegate be sent to urge the city council to submit a plebiscite on the question at the forthcoming election. Del. Rankin, while in favor of annexation, was opposed to the plebiscite at the present time because efforts had been made, he said, by the city council and other interested parties to kill it. Del. Scribbins admitted that the city council was trying to evade the question and did not want it to go before the people. If annexation was favored at a plebiscite, he said, it would put an end to the plan of forming water boards and other metropolitan schemes. Del. Rankin said that no definite plan had been arrived at and the apparent deadlock on the question would help to defeat the question at the present time. Del. Scribbins said that all that was necessary was the question: "Are you in favor of annexation on fair and equitable terms?" A "Yes" or "No" answer to this question would settle the matter. The city council were playing dirty politics and had already turned down such a motion presented by Ald. Almond. A by-law on this question could be drafted in twenty-four hours, he said, and having received the mandate of the people, final plans could be drawn up and the annexation scheme consummated. A committee composed of Dels. Scribbins, Pettipiece, Bengough and Cottrell were elected to interview the city council Friday.

A motion introduced opposing the metropolitanization of police, water, etc., was favored by the council.

The Vancouver Exhibition Assn. informed the council of the appointment of Del. Scribbins as assistant director on the Assn. as requested by the Trades Council.

Communcations were received from Councillors Dennis and Bryan of North Vancouver re day labor work in that district (published elsewhere).

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada informed the Trades Council that the matter of the affiliation of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union would be taken up at the first meeting.

(Continued on Page 8)

Canadian Labor Party Municipal Candidates

VANCOUVER CITY

Aldermen

Ward 3—R. P. Pettipiece
Ward 4—Fred A. Hoover
Ward 5—J. C. Thom
Ward 7—W. J. Scribbins
Ward 8—Angus McInnes

School Trustees

Dr. W. J. Downie
A. V. Lofting
Robert Skinner

Park Commissioner

W. Deptford

Main St. South Van. Meeting Tonight

A meeting of the South Vancouver group of the Canadian Labor Party will be held in the Old School House, near 28th, on Main St. this (Friday) evening. Speakers: J. Rankin, Geo. Hardy, A. McDonald, R. E. Rigby.

Social Saturday

A social and dance will be held in the I.O.O.F. Hall, at 30th and Main, Saturday evening. Everybody welcome. No admission. Ladies requested to bring cakes or sandwiches.

Nomination meeting

Nominations for candidates on the Canadian Labor Party ticket for S. Vancouver elections will take place at the Municipal Hall, Friday, Nov. 21, at 8 p.m.

Membership dues in the South Vancouver group of the C.L.P. is 25c. a year. The secretary is H. W. Speed, 4560 James St.

Dinna Forget

Twenty-five valuable prizes will be given away at the Union Label Whist Drive and Dance to be held next Wednesday evening at the Alexandra Academy. These will be in addition to the Whist Prizes. Wednesday night is Carnival Night, so bring along your wife or best girl and join in the fun. Usual prices.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN

THE ONE MILL LEVY FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

One of the greatest needs of the City of Vancouver at the present time is more and better school accommodation. The defeat of the school by-laws last June makes it imperative that some other method must be found to finance the building of schools, because similar by-laws may again be defeated.

The suggestion made by ex-Ald. Scribbins for a one mill levy for capital expenditure has been adopted by the Canadian Labor Party in its Municipal platform. Briefly the plan is as follows:

City Council to rearrange the gross taxation so that a provision would be made for the purchasing and improving of school sites **without increasing the taxation.**

This would provide approximately $160,000 a year for such purposes. It would obviate the necessity of submitting by-laws and raising loans. It would eliminate many hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest on loans and shrinkage through selling bonds below par. It would provide a continuous fund to the school board for such purposes, and every dollar paid by the taxpayer would go to the purpose for which it was intended. It would enable the board to plan five or ten years ahead and make an appreciable saving on school sites.

Sooner or later new schools will have to be provided for and the present method is to sell city bonds for that purpose. The bonds are always sold below par. A $100 bond will be purchased for possibly $92, but in redeeming that bond the taxpayer pays $100. On top of that is the enormous interest charges which double the initial amount every twenty years. $100,000 borrowed this year would with interest have increased to approximately $200,000 in twenty, and $300,000 in forty years, and taxpayers must bear in mind that these bonds are always issued for long terms.

The one mill levy will eliminate all this interest and shrinkage.

The chief object in this levy is not necessarily to save money, which it happens to do, but to provide the necessary school accommodation for the children of this city. Vote for the Labor Party candidate and help settle this perplexing question.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The Campaign Committee of the Canadian Labor Party, composed of the executive committee, the candidates and the chairmen of all wards and committees will meet in the Holden Building Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Trades Council Asks For Manson's Removal

The following resolution was unanimously endorsed by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council at its regular meeting Tuesday evening.

"Whereas: Labor in this Province received assurance from the Hon. A. M. Manson, Minister of Labor, through the medium of the Labor members in the Provincial Legislature 'That Labor would have representation on the Eight Hour Day Board,' and

"Whereas: The great bulk of Labor, having this assurance in mind, endorsed and recommended one to act in that capacity, in spite of which the Minister of Labor has appointed and attempted to bestow the title of Labor representative on a personal friend, and by so doing has demonstrated that he is entirely out of touch with Labor and not qualified to act as a Minister of that Department;

"Therefore be it resolved: That we petition the Provincial Government to remove the Hon. A. M. Manson from the portfolio of Minister of Labor and that one be appointed more conversant with the duties of that office; and

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. John Oliver and members of the Provincial Legislature and to all Trades Councils and local unions in the Province, requesting their endorsation."

Compensation Act Is Attacked Again

Several complaints were made regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council at its regular meeting Tuesday evening. These complaints were not only aimed at the members of the board who were referred to as being arbitrary in their actions, but special emphasis was laid upon the actions of Dr. Miller. One delegate said that Dr. Miller was not fit to attend to human beings, that he was always making mistakes, was brutal and used third degree methods in an effort to prevent the worker getting compensation.

It was also pointed out that a great number of employers found it cheaper to allow their workmen to take risks that to spend money on necessary repairs. Naturally if men did not want to take the risk somebody could be found who would.

In 1922 the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council submitted 17 amendments to the government for inclusion in the act, but none have been adopted. The elimination of two words (by accident) from clause 1 of Division two in the act would aid the workers considerably said Secretary Bengough, because the board used these words in a great many cases to interpret the act by. If there was any doubt, he said, whether or not a man should be given compensation, the workman very seldom received the benefit of the doubt.

A committee of Dels. Dunn, Thomson and J. Clark, secretary of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, were appointed to work with the B. C. Executive to again take up the matter with the government.

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Rubber Belts for men and Boys	25c
Men's All Wool Makinaw Coats—$7.25 and	$7.50
Men's Bib Overalls, Striped or Black	$1.75
Men's Irish Serge Pants, Five Pockets, Belt Loops, and Cuff Bottoms. Special	$2.95
Grob Work Boots	$4.95

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NEW YORK—All beauty parlor workers south of 14th Street New York, have been called out on strike by the Independent Beauty Parlor Workers' Union, recently organized. The union workers are getting their unorganized fellow workers to join in the fight for better pay and shorter hours.

On Joining the Labor Movement

(In this article the writer, brought up in the best Tory tradition, gives the reasons which have led him to join the Independent Labor Party. The call of Socialism is becoming imperative to the young men and women of this country. To them it means life more abundant.)

It is very easy to understand why any member of the working class should join the Labor Movement. Fundamental considerations of self-protection, the necessities of that class war, which however much we deplore it, is visibly going on around us, must, sooner or later, drive him into it, if he thinks at all. But, at first glance, the reasons which today are taking so many of the middle class into the ranks of Labor are perhaps not so obvious. But these accessions to Labor are something of a feature of the present situation and their importance, if Labor is to win those constituencies with a large middle class vote, is considerable. Hence, there may be a certain interest in examining the reasons which have taken one individual, at any rate, over to Labor. I suppose that I myself am a fairly typical example of this kind of recruit, and so, if the reader will bear with a necessarily egotistical article, I will try to set down the things which have influenced my political choice. In doing so, I do ask the reader to remember that the only thing which can give an account of those reasons and influences, a measure of importance and interest, is the very fact that my case is a very ordinary one, typical of literally thousands of others in all parts of the country. But it is only when an analysis is attempted that the difficulty of doing so becomes apparent. Very many things, emotional and rational, have influenced one, things which when the, for oneself, vital decision has been taken, disappear down into the subconscious almost immediately. Quickly they must be grasped at if we would seek to know the springs of our actions.

I must try to divide up into categories the manifold considerations that have influenced me. Two main divisions might be made—the short or immediate reasons that have influenced the decision, and the long, far-reaching and fundamental ones. To take first the short. For these let us pre-suppose in a hypothetical young man (or woman) an interest in politics, but an as yet vague and undefined interest. If he hopes to be of any practical service, however small, to the country he must associate himself with one of the great political parties. His consideration will, perhaps, be given first of all to the Conservatives. He will see before him the largest political party in the State. Rich and powerful, drawing strength from every dominant class and interest in the country, he will surely be impressed, if not attracted, by this huge organization. And yet when he approaches the towering bulk of the Conservative Party his reverence must be modified. He will perceive at once two quite distinct sections. The one he might call "the hard heads." In this part of the party he will see every description of man—from the more active members of the old aristocracy to almost the whole of the dominant members of the commercial classes, and with these a great number of comfortably remunerated functionaries. He will see this heterogeneous body of men animated by one overwhelming purpose — to preserve the present social and economic system as it is. It would be a mistake to imagine that these men had thought out exactly what is the present system, and had decided that it was clearly the best possible system. Their minds don't work like that. It is more that they feel subconsciously, rather than reason consciously, somewhat as follows: "The present state of things, whatever it is, has thrown me to the top. It has assured me the luxuries of life and it has removed from me for ever the terrible fear of a lack of the necessaries. It has put me in a position where I hold the community in debt to such an extent that it has contracted to support in affluence me and my family even though I never do any more work in my life. Therefore it is the best possible system in the world, and must be sustained at all costs." Here is an attitude simple, definite and founded on one of the strongest of human instincts —direct self-interest. The men who think, or rather feel, along these lines are, and must always be, the core of the Tory Party. That they will always exist cannot be doubted, but that they—a tiny minority of property owners—shoud dominate in a democracy is at any rate remarkable.

An Unsound Position

But today, though in the main they are still in power, their position is by no means sound. Even in their own party they are confronted by a large section which, though with them, is clearly not of them. This other category of latter-day Toryism our young man might designate as "the soft heads." Unlike their colleagues, they are not Conservative for the good primary reason of self-interest. Their solicitude for the lot of their fellowmen on the other side of the great abyss of class and wealth is often as sincere as it is futile and exasperating. In action, or rather in inaction, they differ practically not at all from "the hard heads." For, although they have an uneasy feeling about the working classes, they see absolutely no way of altering the present state of things. Bemused by every one of the old shibboleths and catch phrases, they are hopelessly incapable of doing anything. And, not being without self-righteousness, they cannot but feel that the fact of their genuine desire to help somehow proves that, as they do nothing, there is, in fact, nothing to be done. Not being, usually, people of great imagination, they do not connect up their sincere moral feelings with any intellectual grasp of the things which are causing the social conditions which they deplore. They never see the necessity of sacrificing any essential part of the old scheme of things if they are to realize some of their aspirations of sentiment. Hence the two incompatible faiths—a belief in the existing order and a belief in the "betterment of the people"—co-exist quite happily in their brains. And naturally this causes their rapid deterioration as instruments of thought.

But it is an extraordinary thing that by a series of accidents these "soft head" Tories are today if not a dominant, yet a quite powerful wing of their party; and it is this that gives the Conservative Party its quite special air of bewilderment and impotence. Thus the divided Tories seem to have reduced their party to sheer unqualified negation. Imposing as is its size and position, the Conservative Party, on closer examination, shows itself to be but a vast and drifting hulk, waterlogged and fog-bound, captainless and without a steersman.

The Liberal Party

I have written at some length on the Tories, for, having been brought up amongst them, I can claim a certain first-hand knowledge. Of the Liberal Party it is needless to say much. One cannot believe that it will attract our hypothetical seeker after a political home. True, the Liberals are the heirs of great tradition. Radicals had once both fire and soul. But the fire has turned into a factory chimney, and the soul into an uneasy conscience. It was chill plutocracy that repressed their noble rage. They have many clever men amongst them, but they have lost the one thing needful—that is, a cause to fight for. For they have become so deeply embedded in the present order of things that they fear nothing so much as that they should succeed in reforming it. Thus they fight with paper swords for a victory which, they trust and believe, they will never be called upon to win.

And so the political pilgrim will come at length to the Labor Party. The Labor Party is by far the youngest political organization, and it is by far the most definite. That is to say, it has, unlike the others, a very precise if a very ambitious aim. Its object, steadily pursued during every day of its life, is to change the whole configuration of society as we know it, and to inaugurate a society based on the conscious co-operation of every single man and woman in that society, both in their attempts to satisfy their material wants, and, further, to secure for all the opportunity of living a fully developed life. Socialism, it has been well said, is only universal co-operation—the conscious realization that man has passed the premaeval stage when the race could survive by each individual striving wholly for himself and that it must now enter the stage of purposive evolution. If our young politician in search of a party see this as the Labor Party's ultimate objective, he will see vitality and promise in its actual condition. It may have, for anything he knows, its faults. But they will be the faults of youth —his own faults—not the dull irrevocable errors of the senility of an institution. He will see, above all, the one party which has the three most important possessions that a political party can desire—**a cause to fight for, a leader who can inspire, and a deeply enthusiastic rank and file to follow and support him.** Who can deny that today Labor alone has these things? Who can wish for more than this in his party? These, then, are what I have called the "short," immediate considerations that might take anyone politically inclined into the Labor Party.

The Fundamental Consideration

But I do not think that these things alone would in fact actually induce most people today actively to support Labor. One must feel something deeper, more compelling, I had almost said "warmer," than these political calculations, before one can really throw oneself into the Labor movement. Else a sympathetic if cautious detachment from the Socialist cause might prove the more attractive position. This brings me to the "long" or fundamental considerations.

But here each new disciple must speak for himself. Each may have come over driven on by some different wind of human passion. (For passion, in the word's widest sense, it must be if we are really to take a place, even the humblest, in the ranks of the Socialist army.) Some may tell us that they come borne on by pity and pity's first child, indignation. Others, again, may come out of disgust for what they leave behind. But, for myself, I can only say that I come because of something simpler, and cruder perhaps, than these things.

The world today might almost be divided up into those who believe in the future destiny of mankind and those who do not—those in Bernard Shaw's words who have "The Evolutionary Appetite"—the "elan vital" —and those who have not. For these last the Labor movement has no place.

Man must have something in which to believe. He must rest his ignorance of whither, whence and why upon some rock in which he can have faith. Too many of such rocks have lately crumbled to dust before his troubled eyes. But at last there looms up a new object for the exercise of the great humna faculty of belief. He must have faith in himself. He must worship at the shrine of his own destiny. He must believe with that super-rational, fundamental, faith of religion that his race is going forward and upward. He must know that man is to conquer the whole of his material environment — to rule the giant forces of the universe, and make them his humble slaves. And far more ,that he is to conquer himself. First he must raise up those whole classes and communities that lag behind the foremost point that has been reached today. Then the united army of mankind must march onward to the glorifying of the human spirit. Man must learn to put away all his dark and dreary past. All the primaeval fears and suspicions of our fellows—his utter and all too well founded lack of trust in the good will of others, must be eradicated. He must move forward as far from the point he has now reached as he has already come from the amoeba. Is not this a grand enough, an inspiring enough, faith for anyone?

At this particular moment the next tiny step on the infinite path of evolutionary change seems to be for man to realize the vast new methods which he has just discovered of satisfying his material wants, in order that they may be used for the benefit, the liberation from drudgery, of everyone, instead of the debauching with wealth of a few individuals. And it is the duty of everyone who feels "the Life Urge" to work for this.

This, then, is the basic belief that can make one work for the Labor Party—the faith that the realization of the Socialist ideal is only the first step in the realization of man's consummate destiny. Besides this no other cause can inspire, no creed convince. To say that this is mere idealism, is only to say that it is a faith worth believing in, and a cause worth fighting for.—E. J. Strachey, in The Socialist Review.

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TRADES UNION DIRECTORY

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 303 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—Vancouver 1st Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month. President, W. Taylor; secretary, F. Prosser; business agent, J. McKinley. Headquarters, room 35, 163 Hastings St. W.

Bakery Salesmen, Local 371 — Meets second Thursday every month. Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings E. President, A. Wylie, 4336 Elgin Street; financial secretary, H. A. Bowron, 929 11th Ave. E.

Journeymen Barber's International Union of America—Local 120, Vancouver, B. C., meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Room 310 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. President, C. E. Herrett, 71 Hastings Street East; secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West. Phone Sey. 1813.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 804 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hostins, 118 52nd Ave. W.

Bricklayers', Masons' and Tile Setters' Int. Union No. 1—Meets second and fourth Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, G. E. Halliday; Secretary, W. S. Dagnall. 1244 20th Ave. E. Phone Fair. 845 R.

...ty Hall Employees' Association meets ...irst Wednesday of each month at 445 ...ichards St. at 8 p.m. President, F. ... Bentley; business agent, W. J. ...ibbins, 3208 Pender St. E.; secre... D. Robson, 4006 Pendrell St.

...ployees' Union meets first and ...ird Fridays in the month at 445 Richards St., at 8 p.m. President, David Cathill, 2652 Albert St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 452—President, J. C. Thom; recording secretary, W. Page; business agent, Wm. Dunn. Office, Room 808 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 8 p.m.

Railway Carmen of America, Lodge No. 58—Meets first and third Friday in month at Cotillon Hall, Granville and Davie Streets. President, A. S. Ross, 5043 Clarendon St.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2218 15th Ave. W.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, D. W. McDonald, 310 Hastings Street East; business agent, E. H. Morrison. Office, 319 Pender Street West.

Engineers—International Union Steam and Operating Local 844—Meets every Thursday at 8 p.m., Room 806 Holden Bldg. President, R. Finley; business agent and financial secretary, F. S. Hunt; recording secretary, Herbert McSavaney.

Engineers, Steam and Operating, Int. Local 882—Meets first and third Wednesday at 8 p.m. in room 806 Holden Bldg. President, Charles Price; rec. secretary, J. T. Venn; financial secretary, Frank L. Hunt. Office, 806 Holden Bldg.

Floorlayers' Union, No. 1875, U.B. of C. & J. of A., meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in 310 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, John Soderman; Fin. Sec. A. Reid; Rec. Sec. W. Johnston, 1665 16th Ave. W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesday at 3 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, A. Graham. Phone Seymour 1681.

...on Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, W. Finlay, 1655 22nd Ave. E.; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 1196 City; Phone High. 4334L.

Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal, International Union, Local 207 — Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in month, at room 299 Holden Bldg. President, Wm. H. Crane, Hudson Hotel; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. West.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3388 Parker St. Meets second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. in Room 313 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East.

Machinist Local 692—President, Thos. Sills, 1352 Burrard St. Secretary, P. R. Bengough. Office, 307 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees, Local 464—Meets second and fourth Friday in Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. Business agent, Birt Showler, 1115 Robson St.

Molders Union Local 281—International of North America—meets first and third Fridays in month in room 313 Holden Bldg. at 8 p.m. President, J. Gorten, 2427 Venables St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

Musicians Mutual Protective Union Local 145, A. F. of M.—Meets at the G. W. V. A. Auditorium, second Sunday at 10 a.m. President, Ernest C Miller, 991 Nelson Street; secretary, Edward Jamieson, 991 Nelson Street; financial secretary, W. E. Williams, 991 Nelson Street; organizer, F. Fletcher, 991 Nelson Street.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers Local 138—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 319 Pender St. W. Business agent, Robt. G. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3589.

Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local No. 2404—Meets every Friday night at 8 p.m. in 112 Hastings St. W. James Thomson, secretary, P. O. Box 330.

Official Organ of the Greater Vancouver Central Council C.L.P.

AFFILIATED WITH THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

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"Fateful November"

CHICAGO.—The November issue of the Industrial Pioneer points out that November is a fateful month for the Industrial Workers of the World. Nov. 5, 1916, was the date of the Everett massacre in which business men and deputy sheriffs opened fire on a ship chartered by the I. W. W. for their free speech fight in Everett, Wash., killed five workers and wounded fifty. The American legion mob assaulted the I. W. W. union hall in Centralia, Wash., Nov. 11, 1919, and tortured Wesley Everest to death. And on Nov. 19, 1915, the state of Utah under the direction of the metal mining corporations shot Joe Hill, I. W. W. singer, to death in prison. "The I. W. W. remembers these bloody days of November," declares the Pioneer, "and considers them glorious." It recalls Joe Hill's last words: "Don't mourn, organize."

Plasterers, Local 89—International Association of Operative, meets first Wednesday in month at Holden Bldg. President, W. Strickland, 289—46th Ave. E. Secretary, M. Galway, 1151-59th Ave. E. Phone Fras. 504-R2.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants, Local No. 69—Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. in Room 213 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings St. E. President, Harry F. Longley, 838 8th Ave. E.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894. Address, 4038 Victoria Dr. Phone Fair. 2702R.

Street and Electric Railway Employees, Pioneer Division No. 101—Meets K. P. Hall, Eighth and Kingsway, 1st and 3rd Mondays at 10:15 a.m. and 7 p.m. President, F. A. Hoover, 2409 Clarke Drive; rec. secretary, F. E. Griffin, 447 6th Ave. East; treasurer, H. W. Speed; financial secretary and business agent, W. H. Cottrell, 166 17th Ave. West. Office corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 4504Y.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, Thos. Burke, 2731 24th Ave. E.; secretary, E. W. Crawford, 1761 Charles St.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 178—Meetings held first Thursday in each month, 8 p.m. Executive meets third Thursday of every month in Labor Hall. President, A. R. Gatenby; secretary, C. McDonald, P.O. Box 503. Executive meets third Thursday of every month.

Typographical Union, No. 226—President, R. P. Pettipiece; vice president, C. S. 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 St. E.

The Vancouver Theatrical Federation—Meets at 991 Nelson Street, at 11 a.m. on the Tuesday preceding the first Sunday of the month. President, Harry Pearson; secretary, Edward A. Jamieson; business agent, Fred Fletcher, 991 Nelson St.

Milking the Pulp and Paper Workers

It is said that "good things go in a small compass," but there are at least some "good things" which a small compass will not contain, and one of these is the profits derived from the Canadian pulp and paper industry.

In the year 1922 there were 104 pulp and paper companies operating in Canada, employing 25,830 workers. During that year this industry produced a total value of $152,209,711, and the total wages paid amounted to $32,918,955. During the year 1923 the number of plants operating increased to 110, employing 29,179 workers. The total value produced increased to $183,226,218, while the total wages paid amounted to $38,305,157.

Value Produced Per Worker

We thus find that on an average each worker employed in the pulp and paper industry produced a total value during the year 1922 of $5,492.74; and for the year 1923 a total value of $6,279.38; which means that the total value produced by each worker increased by $386.64 between January and December, 1923.

Average Wages Paid

Let us now look at how the workers' wage fared. The average wage for the year 1922 amounted to $1,274.44, or the munificent sum of $106.00 per month. Be it noted, this was the average wage, many received much less. For the year 1923 the average wage paid was $1,312.76, being an increase over the year 1922 of $38.32.

Rate of Exploitation

We thus find that while each worker on an average produced $386.64 more in 1923 than he did in 1922, yet his wages increased on an average but $38.32 for the year. In other words the rate of exploitation increased by 6.1 per cent, while wages increased but 2.9 per cent; or to express it in another way the rate at which the workers were exploited increased over 100 per cent faster than did their rate of remuneration. "Work harder, and get more wages," is a profitable maxim—for the boss.

From Robbing Comes Having

Equally interesting are the figures showing the amount which the boss took for profits, and the meagre portion given to the workers in wages. As we have seen the total value produced on an average by each worker during 1923 was $6,279.38; while each worker received on an average but $1,312.76 for his year's toil. This leaves the boss the tidy sum of $4,966.52 profits from the toil of each worker for the year. The bosses' slice from the loaf was 79.1 per cent, while the slave's portion amounted to 20.9 per cent.

"Wages Must Come Down!"

Turn now to an issue of the "Financial Post" for April, 1924. In discussing the pulp and paper industry this family journal of industrial magnates tells us that: "The larger mills are discussing a scaling down of wages that labor may do its share to keep the mills operating. Lower prices the mill heads say, are an impossibility without reduction in labor costs."

Chew that over! "That labor may do its share to keep the mills operating" it is necessary to reduce wages, yet the worker received but one-fifth of the total wealth he produced. The workers in the pulp and paper industry are being well milked, and despite the "yanks" of the boss the udder shows no signs of being pulled off, presumably the hide is tough.

Needless to say the pulp and paper workers, like the great majority of lumber workers, are unorganized.—The Logger.

Coal Co. Employing Union Labor Prospers

Large profits consistently maintained through good years and bad years alike are revealed by the first public statement of the earnings of the Peabody Coal Co. An average of 22 per cent a year has been earned for the common stockholders in the five years ended December 31, 1923. This record is important as Peabody Coal with large Illinois holdings is not only the largest distributor of coal in the United States but also consistently friendly to the United Mine Workers.

Profits of the last 5 years have totalled $6,407,666, averaging 28 per cent a year on preferred stock and 22 per cent on common stock after payment of preferred dividends. And in spite of the difficulties through which the coal industry has been passing, profits for the first eight months of 1924 amounted to $502,238.

The Peabody Coal Company control operations employing 15,000 persons and producing over 18,000,000 tons a year.

Throughout its statements Peabody Coal stresses its ability to improve mining methods, increase production, lower costs, establish safety measures for preventing accidents and improve the organization of working forces. It says: "It has frequently been found in our experience with mines yielding inadequate profit that economical changes in operation methods could put them on a profitable paying basis."

The experience of this company supports the contention of the United Mine Workers that through the introduction of efficient mining methods union mines can continue to pay union wages and at the same time to compete successfully with the non-union operations. It is a situation illustrating the fact that the unionization of an industry replaces competition based on the grinding down of wages with competition based upon increased efficiency of management.

MOSCOW.—Thirty million rubles ($15,000,000) is to be spent for Bolshevik propaganda in the farming district of Ukraine. It is agricultural education for better crops and how to avoid recurring famines. It is based on the harvests of the experimental farms of the department of agriculture which were 5 or 6 times as good this year as the peasant harvests.

Ghastly Anti-War Book

AMSTERDAM—The most terribly eloquent anti-war book ever published, horribly filled with war photographs too nauseating to look at but for their anti-militarist lesson, is making its gruesome way among labor circles in Europe.

The War In Pictures, by Ernst Friedrich, is an international weapon against international slaughter. Each picture has captions and explanations in English, German, French and Dutch. The conscript or volunteer is shown having his picture taken for the folks before leaving for the front. Then a huge mass grave, sides splattered with blood and mud, is reproduced with the soldier corpses thrown into it. Fearfully wounded men, who have survived the war, are shown in hospitals. They have no faces, and have to be artificially fed. Photographs are reproduced of soldiers standing beside army gallows where the victim is still swinging, decorated with a hat placed on him by the soldier who stands below. There are pages of photographs of men hanged on army gallows scaffolds, of which 11,400 were erected.

The International Federation of Trade Unions reviewer raised the question whether it can be right to publish such abominations and answers:

"Yes these terrible records must be kept! Pious phrases, grave observations concerning the economic results of the war, hair-splitting arguments as to whether wars are offensive or defensive — none of these can make so deep an impression upon mankind as the prospect, if there should be more wars, of, possibly having to pass the rest of one's life with a bit of one's thigh transplanted to hide cavernous holes in one's face. If such pictures were to be put in history-books, they might indeed frighten children on nights. But which is worse, the fears of a nervous child, or the realities of the future, if the misled millions go out again to unspeakable torture, multilation and death."

The book is obtainable from the Publicity Department, Tesselschadestraat 31, Armsterdam, Holland, for $1.50 postpaid. Remittances should be by international postal money order.

Many, many times I am asked as to the proper attitude to take towards a child in music. I always answer the same. Give the child encouragement. — Amelita Galli-Curci in "T.P.'s Weekly."

'In Time of Peace—"

WHEN the weather is fine, the street car may not be appreciated, but look ahead to December or January.

It is raining hard and you must go out to business. Walking is out of the question but you can always ride, dry, in comfort and cheaply in the street car.

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HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B.C.

58

The Labor Statesman

Published every Friday, at 816 Holden Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

Owned by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council.

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 7th, 1924

THE STRAW MAN

Are we to presume that the Attorney-General's Department is still looking for the murderer of Janet Smith? The Chinaman who murdered another Chinaman has apparently been caught, but the Chinaman, who Attorney-General Manson alleges that he suspects, still roams at large. This Chinaman, however, looks to us like a "straw man."

After our statement on the case three weeks ago we obtained word from the Provincial police that the rumors were groundless. Upon demanding that certain information be given us we were referred to the Attorney-General who happened to be in town. We interviewed him and asked him if he had received any report from the private sanatarium in New Westminster regarding the ravings of a "respectable citizen" with the D. T.'s. He denied ever having received such information. We are informed by the secretary of the Scottish Societies, however, that such information has been given to the authorities, but those who gave it, we presume, dare not repeat it for fear of losing their jobs. Does the Attorney still deny having received that information?

Naturally the Attorney-General stormed about our article and informed us that he had not quite made up his mind as to what action he would take against The Labor Statesman and The Saturday Tribune. Since that time The Tribune has thrown down the gauntlet to him. Confidentially he tried to tell us that the person we suspected had been lucky enough to prove an alibi. The only alibi that we can discover is that he left for the East the evening before the murder and was "seen on the train by a sleeping car porter," who remembers this about three months after the date. And then Mr. Manson suggested to us that if he had to lay hands on the murderer it would probably be a Chinaman.

Prior to this meeting with the Attorney the president of the Scottish Societies informed us of his suspicions regarding the man who had been alleged to have gone east. But Mr. Manson changed this man's mind, so he informs us that he now suspects the Chinaman. So the "straw man" begins to take shape.

We are not attempting to make charges against the man who was in the sanatarium, but we are of the opinion that he and others are more closely connected with the crime than the Chinaman.

If this Chinaman is the murderer, it seems strange that Ian MacKenzie should admit demanding, at two in the morning, that the Provincial police should immediately release the Chinaman who they had in custody, and that upon the arrival of the Chinaman to the Baker home, Mr. Baker ran out to the car in his pyjamas to meet him. Why the anxiety over the Chinaman? Did he know too much? Was he likely to "spill the beans" if handled too rough? If the Chinaman is the suspect why was the suicide theory suggested? Why the embalming? Why the attempt on the part of the Baker family to create the impression that the girl was always practising with firearms? In fact, there are dozens of "why's" that could be used to throw suspicion into another direction. But we are only laymen. We have no authority to investigate the case. We will be accused of obstructing the path of justice if we butt in too frequently. We suspect, however, that if this agitation is kept up that a Chinaman will be accused and hunted (in vain) for, to appease the demands of a stubborn public. —W.

THE VANCOUVER PRESS

The press of Vancouver presents a striking example of lop-sided development, that is normal growth in some respects and stagnation in others. Vancouver is virtually the third city in Canada, but its press, while keeping abreast in circulation, in its estimate of news values is in the kindergarten stage of the country village weekly. Any nonentity blowing into town, if he can get away from the railroad yards without being inveigled into a coin matching game, all that he has to do to get front page publicity is to unburden himself of the startling information that "Vancouver has a great future" or some other similar inane platitude. Rarely a week passes without our being punished with drivel of this character from some individual who in his own town would assay up to about what a negro would call "white trash."

The last example of Oshtoosh weekly country correspondent journalism appeared a few days ago in the leading (avoirdupois) evening paper. A soap traveller got away with a half column of publicity by telling the reporters what he knew —and also some things he did'nt know—about immigration. He also judiciously mixed certain information about his firm of soap manufacturers with his observations on settling the West.

There can, of course, be no doubt that a soap peddler coming right through the country would know it and its problems better than we who have been taking a "close up" of it for the last quarter of a century or so, and of course we are quite thankful to know what ails us and what to do about it.

Strangers coming from the eastern sections of the country where there are no official vendors to compete with the "bootleggers," become extremely optimistic and loquacious when they reach our humid climate. The situation is so different—down East if you stand a bottle between the lamp and the window blind a policeman takes it as an invitation to interview you, and you hiccup out the best excuse you can think of. Here in the broaded, open West, the shadow on the window blind signals you a reporter who treats you as if you were the first and only three ringed circus that ever struck the town—and this is journalism in Vancouver!—M.

THE PROFITS OF THE WAR

Premier McKenzie King is the authority for the statement that the people of Canada have an outstanding war debt of two billion dollars. The people of Canada through their government are indebted to the extent of this vast sum to some parties for the funds with which the Canadian end of the war was carried on. This indebtedness is in the form of long-term bonds as is being so made as rapidly as the temporary paper is sued during the war matures. At five per cent for thirty years the total costs to the Canadian people will be five billion dollars. While to use the bond house verbiage, this enormous sum will be paid in "London and New York funds," the actual effects are that the producers of Canada during the next generation, or longer, will give of the products of labor five billion dollars worth to certain fortunate individuals who "lent us money to carry on the war." Now, the war was not carried on with money, it was carried on with men and materials, equipment, foodstuffs, munitions, transportation — everything, every grain of material and every moment of service used in and during the war was then available, how comes it then that a war fought with the men and material of 1914-18 becomes a burden on the workers of 1924-50. The evident fact is that some interest in our own country by financial juggling, gets possession of an order for five billion dollars worth of the products of Canadian labor.

The soldiers' pay, the munition and transportation workers' wage and every other dollar in labor value put into the war found its way back into circulation in the purchase of food, clothing and other daily requirements. All these necessities were again supplied by other workers leading the same hand to mouth existence, so what really took place was that an army of workers maintained and supplied an army of fighters. Wages nor soldiers' pay did not permit of saving, which is a form of an order on the future, there was therefore, no borrowing from the future, nor lending to the future. Then, as the revenues of the fellows who did the actual fighting was barely sufficient to maintain himself and dependents during the period, it is evident that this crippling indebtedness is the amount of the surplus over and above the amount necessary to carry on, that some useless group who were able to dip a spoon into the devil's brew were able to extract from it. This enormous sum, therefore, is not the "costs of the war," but the "profits of the war."—M.

ELECTRONS

The student of natural law dealing with matter in its fundamental aspects finds his studies ultimately lead him to the consideration of Electrons; their mode of action, characteristics, etc. All matter is built up from that which for lack of a better name, we call Electrons.

They consist of a positive nucleus surrounded by a negative exterior covered by processes like spikes on a chestnut burr; passing through space in curved lines at a high velocity, and differing only in that some vibrate at an even and some at an uneven rate of vibration.

These by collision, attraction and joining together under certain laws form atoms, which, combining as such form molecules, the first differentation of Primal Substance into chemical elements.

Therefore, all things in the Universe are one thing. It matters not whether it be gold or silver or iron, air or water, vegetable matter or human flesh, they are all descendants of that one primordial thing, name it what you will, and it matters not whether you are a follower of the Nebular Hypothesis, the Planetismal Theory or a Metaphysician, the logical conclusion is the same in all instances. That the Universe is One, and by basing our action as workers on that premise, we will find that many roads heretofore crooked will be made straight.—Seneca.

Figures That Talk

The Conservative Party in Great Britain polled 7,597,806 votes. On Dec. 6, 1923 they polled 5,256,756.

The Labor Party polled 5,536,328 votes. On Dec. 6th, 1923 they polled 3,940,819.

The Liberal Party polled 2,944,581 votes. On Dec. 6th, 1923 they polled 3,778,396.

The standing of the parties now are: Conservatives, 411; Labor, 151; Liberals, 42; other parties, 8.

ODD BITS

By SYDNEY WARREN

Labor's sword is industrial action; its shield, political power.

* * *

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN WAGES has been made on saw mill workers in a number of Vancouver mills. In most cases the reduction amounts to five cents an hour, which on a nine or ten hour day reckoning, means a cut of from forty-five to fifty cents. For some months the B. C. Timber Industries Council has been running a series of articles called "Side-lights on a Great Industry," but a side-light on the working conditions and wages paid to British Columbia saw mill workers would reveal these workers as being the worst paid and exploited in the province. Very likely in order to pay for their campaign to get a reduction of timber royalties the timber bosses have levied an assessment on their workers.

* * *

THE CHINESE CHRISTIAN SWORD-RATTLER, General Feng Yu Hsaing, whose Christian soldiers now hold Peking, has a Christian fighting code, which every one of his men are compelled to learn. It goes as follows:

"Take careful aim before you shoot. If your cartridges run out, use your bayonet. If your bayonet is broken, use the butt of your gun. If you lose your gun, attack the enemy with your fists. If your fists are broken, kick him, bite him. If your teeth are gone, pray to the Christian God that a stray bullet of one of your brothers in arms will kill him quickly."

Not bad for a start, and when I recall that during the war one of Vancouver's leading church dignitaries frothed: "The Germans have to be killed, and thank God, we are killing them!" I feel confident such an army would receive his warmest blessing.

* * *

YOU DO NOT NEED TO LOOK OUTSIDE THIS PROVINCE to see Capitalism at work. Right now high feed prices are driving dozens of small poultrymen with flocks of from 100 to 300 chickens onto the glutted labor market, in many instances losing everything they were trying to own. Wheat is now $50 a ton and during the past six weeks increased $10. Oats are now $42 a ton, having increased $4 recently. In the fruit growing industry it is no better. Those who produce the primary products of the world cannot even earn a bare existence. The whole system of production for profit has failed, but the trouble is that most of us have not yet become aware of the fact. The collapse of Capitalism is at hand, but we have got to wake up or it will land on our necks.

ORGANIZER FOR RETAIL CLERKS

Retail clerks in the city and district are getting uneasy in connection with moves that are being made to abolish the Wednesday half holiday and a possible attempt which may be made to increase the number of hours work per day. Talk of organization is being heard from various quarters but nobody has volunteered to take on the work of organization. A retail clerk has now volunteered his services as organizer and any man or woman who deems the time opportune can get in touch with the organizer by addressing the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council or The Labor Statesman.

LAST O.B.U. UNIT IN NORTH

The Prince Rupert Trades Council reports the Fish Packers' Union has applied for a charter from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. This is the last unit of the O.B.U. in that city. The union, with the aid of the council had conducted a strike and favorable settlement.

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CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

The anniversary of the greatest and most far-reaching event in the history of the working class will be suitably celebrated in Vancouver, tonight, Nov. 7th. The Communists of this city will contribute their quota to the world-wide rejoicing on the completion of seven pears of Communist rule in the Soviet Republics. A dance will be held in Clifton Hall, beginning at nine o'clock, to which everybody in sympathy with the maintenance of the workers' power in Soviet Russia is heartily welcome.

Do you belong to the rate payers' association? You will need the information obtained by this organization in the coming municipal elections.

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SCIENCE AND THE CHANGING ORDER

Synopsis No. 1

Illustrated Address by DR. CURRY

The speaker first showed how important is understanding as a basis for conduct, and how deplorable has been and still is individual and social activities resulting from superstitious fears, and the absence of knowledge.

In the final analysis, the speaker believed that the world's social and economic chaos is due to ignorance. Could man but base his activities on facts and relationships this vale of tears would speedily be transformed into an earthly Paradise. In dealing with intellectual progress it is essential to consider those times when our barbaric progenator postulated spiritual beings good and evil to account for what we now term natural forces. During these ancient days, philosophy and religion were one, since it is agreed that religion implies a belief in spiritual beings, even if it involves moral codes at the same time.

A Warfare of Science with Theology

—Dr. Curry referred to the warfare of Science with superstition, and showed that in the realm of Sociology this conflict still continued. Yet this warfare between truth and error invariably had a material or economic basis.

After primitive man had established his theory of ghosts and devils, as the directing forces of lightning, thunder, tempest, plagues or of sunshine and showers, and had concluded these personages were departed chiefs, the next step was to discover that with praise, prayers, gifts or sacrifices to these spirits of the air, favors might be received for the benefit of the tribe. Through this we see how there evolved medicine-men, priesthoods, sacred records, creeds and religious systems, which are still with us.

It is evident that the individuals enjoying leisure and prominence as advocates between man, and these spirit rulers would defend the theoretical basis of their profession.

Among the first conflicts between science and religion was when the Greek philosopher, Anaxagoras, brought persecution and a narrow escape from death on himself from the hands of the priesthood of the Sun—God Apollo. This early scientist had declared that the sun was not the home of Apollo, but was a great mass of burning metal over 100 miles in diameter.

Anaxagoras' claim was equivalent to branding these priests of Greece who posed as benefactors, as imposters and parasites.

Hypatia, the beautiful Greek philosopher and teacher, was murdered by order of Syral, the Chrisitian Archbishop of Alexandria. She was to him a blasphemer and infidel, and to the church of these days the "Second coming of Christ, and the day of judgment," were the events to prepare for and not the study of "pagan philosophy."

Dr. Curry cited passages from Andrew D. White's "Warfare of Science with Theology," in which the Holy Church had forbidden the use of chloroform to relieve the pangs of childbirth, for when Eve had committed that heinous crime of "eating the fruits of the tree of knowledge" and had tempted her poor, ignorant husband to partake also of that fruit she was cursed by Jehovah, who said: "In sorrow shalt thou bring forth children, thy desire shall be with thy husband, and he shall reign over thee."

And so we see how this old Babylonian myth has served in the enslavement of woman, and through the "fall of man" became the basis of Christian theology and is so to this day.

The persecution of heretics, the burning of millions of witches all show that the darkest days of our race and the most heinous outrages of human history were the inevitable consquences of basing conduct on blind faith and imposition. Yet the same "inspired" basis and ecclesiastical powers which in the past operated the Inquisition and made war on Science is still patronized by the educated classes which control the minds of the masses and of the upper classes.

Science and Economic Superstitions

The speaker then dealt with the idea that through organized and legalized imposture the masses are still the victims of ignorance, of plunder, of war and even famine in the midst of plenty.

The great conflict of 1914 was cited as an instance where millions, through press and pulpit and politicians were tricked to the trenches to torture and death, while the more unfortunate heroes now fill hospitals or beg at the street corners.

From reliable authority we know that plans are already made for another war more horrible than the "War to end War."

Today the class struggle is apparent, not only in the industrial and political field, but also in the intellectual and moral plane, since ideas are determined by economic forces, and as the climax of the class conflict approaches, the ideology of the worker comes more and more in opposition to conventional or ruling class concepts. Some of our ambitious young workers are endeavoring to escape the servitude of their class through education, but while houses of parliament have polluted and made traitors of hundreds of Labor men, it is true that the perverting forces of our Goose-step Universities is even more pronounced. They who play the piper, set the tune, and the professors, whether consciously or unconsciously, if they deal with live issues are the slaves of the money bags which dictate their policy, as George D. Heron, Scott Nearing and others on the continent will testify. We know also that numerous brilliant young radicals with high ideals, after finishing their course, have been bribed into docility by professorships.

As Ernest Unterman, the author and translator of Marx, says: "The working class can have no science, unless science steps into its ranks, or develops out of its very life for the purpose of combining scientific theory with proletarian practice.

Bourgeois scientists have accumulated vast treasures of truth through the conquest of nature, but these are today controlled by the money powers or the states which represent them, They are used rather to destroy than to create, to enslave rather than to free mankind from want and misery.

Man impelled onward through that same passion which forced him upward from the first form of life millions of years ago has done marvellous things, he has weighed the atom and the stars. Today he soars swifter than eagles above the clouds, he can speed in ships under the waves of the ocean or flash messages around the world swifter than the wings of light, and today these brainy slaves of Capitalism are in various nations striving to outdo one another to give the jackals of war still more poisonous gas, still higher explosives and to generate more deadly germs of disease and death, with which to wage the coming war from the air, perhaps to destroy cities and governments where their class has been over thrown and where the useful members of society rule.

Our Bourgeois scientists are throttled by the dead hands of the past, we have teachers of Biology and evolution in our universities, we also have a department of Theology. If man evolved from the lower forms of life what function has theology except to provide for theologians and serve their masters here below by diverting the attention of slaves to "rest for the weary."

We have economics taught in our colleges, but it is the science of evasion. Have we ever heard our professors trace the course of industrial evolution and point to increasing exploitation, to the growing army of unemployed, to the mountains of plunder which cannot be consumed except through war or tell of the vast pyramid of power today trembling on its apex? Do they point to the upward surging of the outraged and awakening masses and the lesson from Russia.

The workers must themselves forge the sword for their deliverance. The great historic mission of the working class is to free itself and humanity at large to correlate the understanding and power which man has accumulated and to use these for the good of all.

The next lecture will be given in *Rigg-Selman Building*, 319 Pender St., W., on Friday week, Nov. 14th, at 8 p.m.

CORRESPONDENCE

THAT "LEVELLING" ARGUMENT

Editor, "Labor Statesman"

Your issue of Oct. 31st contained an editorial anent the archaic argument that "Socialism will reduce everyone to a dull dead level," in which the writer, while very effectively knocking this absurd contention on the head, yet omits to mention why certain types of mind continue advancing this decrepit concept.

The latest, but not the last resurrection of this antediluvian argument is stated to have been performed by one of the local papers. Now, all the local dailies, from the vociferous growl of the "Province" to the whimpering snarl of the "Star," give vent to the opinions of our grocery-clerk graduates, peanut vendors and other similar beetle-headed hucksters, whose bovine brains never climbed to greater heights than the hatching of a petty plot for enticing the unwary into purchasing a leaky house, or a sack of sanded sugar.

In a society based upon social ownership persons' increasing human comfort will be esteemed, but there will be few favors for those whose sole talents consist of an ability to generate a desire for adulterated products. There will be but a few calls for intriguing hawkers of "Tucker's Tenacious Trousers," "Daisy's Dandy Dresses" or "Snob's Society Socks," and of this fact Babbit is dimly aware of, hence he fears and decrys a social system which will value a man not according to his dollars, but according to his brains. He hazily recognizes that his intimacy with broad social questions is even less than a Roman priest is supposed to have with martial bliss, and instinctively feels that under a new social regime he would be among the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. For him the "levelling" process could only be downwards, and before his vision the hell of hard work looms ominously.

If is from the puerile brains of those whose vision is circumscribed by their own Lilliputian business we get the effete and illusory charge that social ownership will transform human society into a Ford factory—that mankind will become standardized.

J. M. C.

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Brilliant Bill of Merit at Orpheum

Another show of stellar quality opens at the Orpheum Theatre next week with a Thursday matinee at 2:30. Mr. Robert Warwick, well known stage and screen star, heads the programme ni "Bons that Separate," a thrilling drama of modern marriage superbly staged and acted.

It was written by Alan Brooks, the young actor-author of "Dollars and Sense." The playlet is considered one of the most emotional and interesting bits of drama eveh brought into vaudeville. It has the necessary action for a terse, forceful presentation and the excellent cast, comprising Mary Halliday, Colin Hunter and H. Karasaki, ably assist Mr. Warwick in this unusual vaudeville offering.

When it comes to fun and song there are none more capable than big, good natured J. Francis Dooley and the polite bundle of personality, Corinne Sales. Their offering this year is called "Cut That Out," Mr. Al Tucker and his society orchestra is another big hit. It is a musical organization which has attained denown wherever the social set gather. Mr. Tucker is an excellen conductor and a master of instrumentation as well. Tony and George, with a charming lady assistant, offer one of vaudeville's cleverest novelties. A snappy routine of comedy and a lovely stage setting are features of their act. Ford and Cunningham, in "Even as You and I" are described by the press agents as "A laught, a tune, a step, pep, looks and ability." Their act is written by Jack Lait and Blair Trynor. Crafts and Shachan specialize in a variety of comedy songs and dances. Berk and Sawn have another novelty act which offers more comedy. The usual attractive pictures and concert orchestra make up the bill.

CALLS BOY SCOUTS MILITARIST OUTFIT

MILWAUKEE.—Why is the Milwaukee Maternal Hospital excluded from the community fund benefits while the Boy Scouts get their share of the proceeds, asks H. O. Kent, Milwaukee Socialist alderman. Kent would like to see the Boy Scouts, which he terms a "movement to foster militarism," shut out. Labor generally is dissatisfied with the management of the community drive.

The Cry for Justice

A PREFACE TO POLITICS

By Walter Lippmann

You don't have to preach honesty to men with a creative purpose. Let a human being throw the energies of his soul into the making of something, and the instinct of workmanship will take care of his honesty. The writers who have nothing to say are the ones you can buy; the others have too high a price. A genuine craftsman will not adulterate his product; the reason isn't because duty says he shouldn't, but because passion says he couldn't.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

(From "Labor")

By Emile Zola

(In this novel the French writer gives his solution of the labor problem, in the story of a young engineer who is led by the study of Fourier to found a co-operative steel mill, which in the course of time replaces all the old competitive establishments, and bring about a reign of human brotherhood.)

The triumphant spectacle that Luc had now always before his eyes, that city of happiness, the gayly colored roofs of which spread out before his window, was admirable. The march of progress which a former generation, sunk in ancient error, and contaminated by an iniquitous environment, had so mournfully begun in the midst of many obstacles and former hatreds, was to be pursued by their children, instructed and disciplined by the schools and workshops, advancing with a cheerful step, even to the attainment of aims formerly declared chimerical. The long effort of struggling humanity resulted in the free expansion of the individual, in a society completely satisfied; in man being fully man, and living his life in its entirety. The happy city was thus realized at length from dogmas, became in itself all glory and all joy. . . .

Authority was at an end; the new social system had no other foudation than the tie of labor accepted as necessary by all, their law and the object of their worship. A number of groups adopted the new system, breaking off from the old groups of builders, dealers in clothing, metal-workers, artisans, and farm laborers, each group increasing in number, each different, each making itself essential to the rest, and satisfying individual wants as well as the needs of a community. Nothing impeded any man's expansion; a citizen working as a laborer might unite himself with as many groups as he thought proper. . . .

And in the city all was love. A pervading sense of love, increasing, wholesome, purifying, became the perfume and the sacred flame of daily life. Love, general and universal, had its birth in youth; then it passed on and became mother love, father love, filial love; it spread to relations, to neighbors, to fellow-citizens, to all men upon earth, and as its waves swept on and became stronger, it seemed to become a great sea of love, bathing the shores of the whole earth. Charity—that is, love of one's neighbors — was like the fresh air which fills the lungs of all who breath it; everywhere there was this feeling of brotherly love; love alone had proved able ao realize the unity men had so long dreamed of, bringing all into divine harmony. The human race, at last as well balanced as the planets in their orbits by the law of attraction, the laws of justice, solidarity, and love, would go joyfully on its round through the ages of eternity. Such was the harvest ever renewed and renewing, the great harvest of tenderness and loving kindness, that Luc every morning saw growing up around him in spots where he had sown his seed so bountifully in his early days. In his whole city, in his school-rooms, in his workshops, in each house, and almost in each heart, for many years he had been sowing the good seed with lavish hands.

Attack on Canadian Railway Wages

By JOHN ROBUR

(Federated Press Correspondent)

OTTAWA—A direct attack upon the wages of railway workers in Canada is made in an application now before the Canadian railway commission. The application, made by the Tudhope Anderson Company, Limited, of Winnipeg and Orillia, Ont., is founded upon a claim that "the wages paid to railway employes are unreasonably high, unfair, extravagant, and discriminatory in comparison with wages of other industrial workers throughout Canada."

An answer to this statement, filed with the railway commission by the united railway unions of the Dominion, calls attention to "the cold historical facts" that the wages of railwaymen have not advanced as much as those of some other classes of labor since the outbreak of the great war.

"Were the 1920 rates of pay and working rules still in force," the railway unions point out, "the payrolls of Canadian railways for 1924 would be increased between forty and fifty million dollars."

The unions deny that the Canadian rates were increased by the McAdoo award and affirm that adjustments were made by that award "to the detriment of the employees who were at that time expecting better results more in keeping with the then existing high living costs."

"Rates paid various classes of railway employees in Canada," it is stated, "are less than those prevailing in the United States, while some are quite equal to the U. S. standard. Canadian climate conditions are much more severe than generally prevails to the south, the cost both to the employers and the employees is greater by comparison and would justify higher levels of both railway rates and wages in this country."

The protest of the railway unions closes with a table of comparative increases in wages since 1913 among various trades. These indicate that while wages in building trades have risen by two-thirds, in the metal trades still more, in coal mining nearly double as they have in miscellaneous factory trades, yet in the steam railway trades they have risen by less than 60 per cent.

Standard Oil Poison Gas Kills Workers

By ESTHER LOWELL

(Federated Press Correspondent)

NEW YORK—Two workers are dead and six others lie insane in Reconstruction hospital, New York, as a result of tetraethyl lead poisoning at the Bayway, N.J., plant of the Standard Oil Company. Nearly 20 more workers are under observation for poison symptoms. All were employed in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead gas, specially treated gasoline supposed to eliminate knocks in auto engines and make more efficient engines.

Ethyl Gas Corp. half of whose stock belongs to Standard Oil of New Jersey, and half to General Motors Corp., is marketing the dangerous product in the middle west, Maryland and northern New Jersey. Thomas Midgeley, jr., formerly of General Motors Chemical Co., and now vice-president of Ethyl Gas, is reported to have worked out the process of tetraethyl lead treatment of gasoline.

"Two years ago I warned representatives of General Motors that this substance is not fit for use by the general public; that lead poisoning is certain to result, not only in garage workers, but in all persons using automobiles," Dr. Yandell Henderson, professor of applied physiology at Yale, asserts in reference to the new cases. "It produces the most dangerous form of lead poisoning. By being votalized, the lead is introduced quickly into the blood through the lungs and makes its attack on the brain and the nerves." He adds that those poisoned would never fully recover.

Prosecutor A. J. David, of Union County, N.J., has found that the workers were employed in manufacturing ethyl gas and not in laboratory experiments as the Standard Oil Company first indicated. Standard Oil officials say that the workers were warned of the dangers and that frequent physical examinations of the men were made.

Bernard Rodges, of Elizabeth, N. J., quit work at Bayway three weeks ago because of illness from the poisoning, and has been in bed since. He suffers from delusions of persecution and has shown no improvement. Dr. Henderson, who is one of the great authorities on the effects of gases on the body, says that all these workers show clearly symptoms of tetraethyl lead poisoning and that a similar case occurred recently in New York, although he was not free to discuss it.

The city of New York has forbidden the sale or use of the poison gasoline. The Workers Health Bureau is calling on New Jersey health authorities to investigate the Standard's plant where workers are crazed and killed in regular process of production. The garage workers, part of the machinists' international union, used the bureau for a study of carbon monoxide poisoning recently and it is these same workers largely who are likely to suffer from the tetraethyl lead poisoning if the gas gets widely used.

WASHINGTON—Profits in the chocolate and cocoa-product industry were more than twice the total paid in wages and salaries, in 1923, according to the department of commerce, in the 58 chief establishments in the United States. Value added by manufacture was $34,588,404, while wages and salaries amounted to $11,455,811, leaving a gross profit of $23,132,593.

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That is why labor has given emphatic endorsement of our programme.

We give training to labor union men in speaking.

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The Broach System—prepared by H. H. Broach, vice-president, Electrical Workers' Brotherhood—has found instant appreciation among our members.

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We invite alert, ambitious, hard-hitting labor union men to write to

Speakers' Service Bureau

Labor's Pioneer Mail Service Institution

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Operators Reject Conciliation Verdict

A strike vote has been taken by the coal miners in the Edmonton, Alta., district and are now on strike.

The other mines in Alberta and Eastern B. C. have just returned to work, after signing an agreement accepting a cut of $1.17 per day.

They were on strike during the whole of the summer and during that time the Edmonton miners remained at work, and must have helped to defeat the strikers.

Now, just as the strike comes to an end they find they are expected to take a cut of about 13 per cent in their wages. The Canadian Federation of Labor, to which they belong, appears to have been badly fooled by the operators who have followed their usual policy of getting the miners to fight in sections and defeating each section in turn. In view of what happened last summer it is not probable that much support will be forthcoming from the mines now working.

The Edmonton miners have had the check-off system of collecting dues, but 5 of the 6 largest mine operators abandoned that system about 3 months ago, but the Black Diamond Co. still continues it.

A Conciliation Board has already awarded a verdict to the miners, but it has been rejected by the operators. The fight is to compel acceptance of this award. Work may not stop in 3 mines, as the owners have offered to settle on the basis demanded by the men. Those miners who are not called upon to strike will have to pay a strike assessment of 10 per cent.

The workers have been holding good meetings recently, some hundreds turning up at some of them, and though they may be willing to fight, they must now realize that their sectional fights are far less likely to bring home the bacon than a fight conducted with the whole industry as a basis for action.

Speakers Service Bureau in Canada

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Announcement was made today of plans to extend the scope of the Speakers' Service Bureau Organization to include members in every state of the union and every province of Canada.

The Speakers' Service Bureau, Duly Building, Minneapolis, a non-profit educational service, controlled by organized labor, already has members in 30 states of the union and 7 provinces of Canada. The institution, but a few months old, was founded by H. H. Broach, International Vice-president, Electrical Workers' Brotherhood, and M. H. Hedges, labor journalist, formerly a college teacher. It is supported by co-operative, central labor bodies, and individual memberships.

The programme mapped out calls for the training of speakers in the labor unions through the Broach System, a simple, interesting method in effective speaking, developed by Mr. Broach. The Speakers' Service Bureau, is equipped with a trained corps of workers capable of supplying these speakers, and the union organizations to which they belong, with reliable data on wages, cost of living, public ownership and all other industrial questions. The Bureau is prepared to head a movement to create a society of speakers equipped with facts and arguments within the labor movement.

The Bureau has won recognition and support locally and nationally from labor editors, international officials, and labor bodies.

In many instances, labor unions are enrolling their members as student members of the Speakers' Service Bureau.

Sportsmen in England are planning a sport museum. Possibly Bomb Wells and Joe Beckett will be posed there in their favorite horizontal positions.

Money Mono-Maniacs

By ADAM COALDIGGER

The other day I picked up an editorial by Norman Hapgood, the brain editor of Hearst's Magazine, and found this hitting me in the blinkers:

"The best that life has to offer is a face glowing with happiness."

Please cut this out and paste it in your hat where it hugs close to your brain tank, and maybe it will soak through, for it is one of the best thoughts I ever ran across.

It is a quotation from Einstein, the discoverer, author, inventor and perpetrator, or whatever you call it, of the theory of relativity. And if that German Jew has any more thoughts like that up in his noodle, I hope he'll quit monkeying with relativity and write sermons for the saints and sinners of God's country, who have a notion that the best that life has to offer is a fat bank roll.

Bank rolls are all right in their way, and I wouldn't turn one down on a bet. Whey they are used to promote life, beauty, joy, health and happiness, they are the "usefullest" things I can think of. But the trouble is that our dollar chasers have forgotten what bank rolls are intended for. They chase money for the sake of money and after they get it they chase for more and keep it up until they fall into the arms of the undertaker.

Most people are like the retired farmer who moved to town to die and then forgot what he moved to town for. They gird their young loins and go after the almighty dollar for the sake of a wife, children, home, automobile and doo-dads or to put on dog, and by the time they're through, they have bought a mausoleum for their corpse and a non-account count for their daughters.

Instead of everybody preaching how to make money, somebody ought to teach us how to spend money wisely and well. There ought to be a chair of Money Spendology in every regulated university to promulgate the wonderful science of living happily on what you get.

By this I don't mean you ought to be one of those Pollyanna boys or sisters who are glad for every knock handed out by fate. Fight like a warrior for a good living, for the health and education of your children, for a comfy home and for security in your old age. And having gotten these, stop and enjoy life.

Only a madman would slave from cradle to grave to accumulate a million neckties. Only a raving maniac would seek to own a million fur coats. And only a natural born, educated and post graduated, dawn fool will struggle for millions he can not spend without raising seven thousand kinds of hell.

"The best that life has to offer is a face glowing with happiness." What a world lifting explosive is in these few words of Einstein and still we see them chasing breathlessly for money they know not what to do with after they get it.

COMMUNISTS EXPEL LEADERS

The two Austrian faction leaders Herren Toman and Frey, have been suspended from any function in the Austrian Party or in the International for "two years." Toman, refusing to abide by this sentence and trying to set up an organization of the unemployed against the party, was finally expelled from it for "breach of discipline" and "unproletarian behavior."

It was Toman who was entrusted with the task of starting the Austrian Communist Party as an emissary from Moscow on his return from Russia where he had been a war prisoner. Hoeglund, the Swedish Communist leader, was also recently expelled from the party.

Mexican President Invites Labor First

By ART SHIELDS
(Federated Press Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Representatives of the American labor press got the first formal interview given by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, president-elect of the Mexican republic, following his arrival from Europe.

Reporters for The Federated Press and the New Leader and the Socialist party candidate for governor of New York, Norman Thomas, were called into the general's audience chambers at the Waldorf-Astoria while representatives of the capitalist press were told to return in the afternoon.

This was in line with the attitude of the president-elect throughout his visit. His first greetings as he landed from the George Washington, were to the workers of America and the only public address he promised was to a meeting arranged by the Socialist party.

"I was elected by organized labor," said Calles, "and my first interest is in the labor movement."

The coming president of Mexico looks the part of the fighting man. He is muscular, with shoulders that bulge through his ready-made suit. He has a strong, broad, dark face with eyes that look right at you. But there is no Rooseveltian bluster about him.

The general lets you have his revolutionary views. "No hope in the league of nations," he shot out. "The only hope lies in a league of nations of the working-class." He hails the increasing solidarity between labor in the United States and his own land.

"The constitution of Mexico, article 123, allows the passage of legislation for the distribution of profits among the workers," said the president elect. "As a first step a law is being passed for a workers' insurance fund, from the profits of industry, and equal to 10 per cent of wages paid. This will insure the workers against death, disease and unemployment. Later we expect to take far more advanced ground."

The entire social programme of the republic, including the land distribution, depends on the maintenance of a powerful organized labor movement, he emphasized. Therefore the best service the leaders of Mexican labor can do their country, he declared, is to put all their energies into the workers' movement.

Does Calles believe in an armed workingclass? He told us "A good government has no reason to fear arms in the hands of the working-class."

Mexican laws protecting the rights of labor must be respected by American capital which seeks to do business in Mexico, declares Gen. Calles. These laws were drawn with the assistance of the Mexican Federation of Labor and members of organized labor are in responsible government positions to see that they are enforced.

The new Mexican president sees the rising strength of the labor movement of Spain as the main hope of resumption of formal relations between Mexico and the Iberian nation. At present the tie between Spain and Mexico is only literary and commercial.

The Spanish and Italian capitalist dictatorships are denounced and despised by the working class of Mexico. Calles said his enemies in the last Mexican election appealed for votes on the promise that they would bring a fascist government to Mexico. Labor won, hands down.

Union Label Whist Drive and Carnival Dance, Wednesday, November 12th, at Alexandra Academy.

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Biblical Play to Be Shown

"TEN COMMANDMENTS" COMING BACK TO ORPHEUM

Due to insistent public demand "The Ten Commandments" is coming back to the Orpheum Theatre for a two-days' run, Monday (Thanksgiving Day) and Tuesday, Nov. 10 and 11. This picture, which is recognized as the most inspiring Biblical drama ever screened, will prove a very acceptable holiday offering.

"The motion picture producer has a far greater responsibility than the banker who handles your money," stated Mr. De Mille, "far greater even than the engineer who guides you at 60 miles an hour over the route of a fast limited. We who make the films talk to the world's largest audience. We have the same opportunity to educate, entertain and uplift at one and the same time. And we reach thuosands of people who are ordinarily not touched by either educative or moral influences.

"The modern motion picture producer has risen splendidly to the opportunity placed before him. Never in the history of any art or industry has there been such rapid improvement."

KING'S SPEECH NOT READ BY DANISH MINISTER

M. Stauning, Denmark's Labor Premier, has broken a tradition by not reading the King's "open letter," as it is called, at the opening of the ordinary session of Parliament.

The Premier simply stated that Parliament was opened, in accordance with the constitutional law, by an open letter from the King charging the Premier with that duty.

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CITY TRYING TO EVADE ANNEXATION QUESTION

(Continued from Page 1)

Telephone Toll Charges

Considerable discussion took place on the merits and demerits of the toll system on telephone service. This was brought about by Del. Pettipiece asking for a committee to oppose the efforts of interested parties in Pt. Grey who are asking the Railway Board to favor a flat rate on phones all over the district of Greater Vancouver. Del. Rankin and several others opposed claiming that workers in South Vancouver and other outlying districts were in opposition to the toll system. A committee of Thomson, Morrison and Pettipiece was selected to make investigations.

Del. Thomson of the Pile Drivers' Wharf and Dock Builders asked and obtained the support of the executive in negotiations with the harbor board.

An attempt which is being made by small grocers to have the city by-laws changed to allow them to remain open after six o'clock was discussed and opposed on the grounds that it would probably lead to the entire abolition of the early by-law, which, from a workers standpoint, would be very detrimental.

Del. Thomson spoke of the favorable help he obtained from the city engineers department in connection with some difficulties with contractors.

The secretary reported the drafting of an act to enforce the proper erection of safe scaffolding on construction work to be presented to the government for adoption.

Del. Showler asked if the city council had done anything on the question of having "For Hire" car owners bonded to pay damage for accidents. No action has yet been taken.

A delegate said that no mention had been made in the daily papers about the drunken North West Mounted Policeman who had driven into a ditch on Main St and just avoided injuring some workmen.

Del. J. E. Smith (Carpenter) was nominated by the council for South Vancouver Councillor. J. Rankin declined and the nomination of Geo. Hardy was left over until the next meeting for his acceptance.

Union Label Whist Drive and Carnival Dance, Wednesday, November 12th, at Alexandra Academy.

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No. Van. Councillors Favor Day Labor

The following interesting letters were received by the secretary of the Trades and Labor Council in reply to data sent to Councillors Denis and Bryan of the North Vancouver Municipal Council. These were in connection with the letting of the construction work on the approaches to the Lynn Creek bridge to contractors instead of day labor.

Percy R. Bengough.
Sec. Trades and Labor Council,
Vancouver, B. C.

North Vancouver, Oct. 26

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 21st inst re the advantages of day labor over contract labor to hand. Please accept my thanks for the valuable information it contained. Will you permit me, at this time to state that at no time have I been in favor or voted for contract labor. During the present year, as chairman of the Board of Works for the District of North Vancouver—a department spending within the district approximately $100,000—not one dollar has gone to contract labor. Of this amount at least one half, under conditions prevailing in this district prior to this year, would have been done under contract. But thanks to the support given by Councillors Dennis, Moir and Stewart, the laboring man has been given every advantage. The printed report, to put it mildly, was erroneous and is but part of the propaganda that every labor man must expect when he seeks public office. Will you convey to the Council the result of your telephone conversation with the Sun reporter?

Yours very truly,
COUNCILLOR J. M. BRYAN
North Vancouver City Council

(Editor's Note) The Sun reported that Councillor Bryan favored the contract work. The reporter says that the report is different to what he wrote.

North Vancouver, Oct. 24

Secretary,
Trades and Labor Council,
Vancouver, B. C.

A word of appreciation is, or should be, an incentive to more and better efforts, and I thank you for your letter of Oct. 21st. I must say that re the subject mentioned, I had the support of most of the other members of the Council, and also would like to call to the attention of your Council that this year, the District of North Vancouver Council is exceptionally free of professional politicians, real estate sharks, and other breeds of non-producing parasites, who too often dominate the Municipal and City Halls of this Province. Most of this year's Council are men who have always had to hold up their own end in the struggle for existence and I am sure that any assistance that can be rendered by them to those who belong to the same group and class will be cheerfully given.

Re myself, allow me to state that my record as a member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, Master Mates' and Pilots' Association and Seattle Longshoremans' Union prior to 1910 is one of which I am proud, and on which I can look back with great satisfaction.

I thank you for the information enclosed in your letter. We have for the winter approximately $45,000 worth of work, all of which will be done by day labor.

I remain,
GEO. R. DENNIS,
Councillor, N. V. Dist. Council

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS

All affiliated organizations of the Canadian Labor Party are being requested to send in nomination for candidates for South Vancouver, North Vancouver, Burnaby and Pt. Grey. The next meeting of the council will be Nov. 30th.

Ward Organizations to Be Groups of C. L. P.

At the regular meeting of the Greater Vancouver Central Council of the Canadian Labor Party held in the Trades Conucil Hall, Friday, Oct. 31, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Electrical Workers 213, South Vancouver Labor Party and Wards 1, 4 and 8 made applications for affiliations and were accepted. After considerable discussion the council decided that the ward and district organization should be known as groups of the Canadian Labor Party and so designated.

Further aldermanic nominations were made and R. P. Pettipiece was adopted as the candidate for Ward Three and J. C. Thom candidate for Ward Five. The question of candidates for Wards Two and Six were left in the hands of the executive.

Robert Skinner was adopted as the third candidate for School Trustee and W. Deptford for the Parks Bd.

District Candidates

The names of J. M. Bender for South Vancouver and H. Engberg for North Burnaby councils were placed in nomination to be acted upon at the next meeting of the council.

Campaign Committee

The Central Campaign Committee will be composed of the executive committee and at least one member from each ward with power to add to their numbers.

The council went on record as favoring the printing of school books in the government printing office, minimum wage for boys and opposition to compulsory vaccination of school children.

Women's Auxilliary

Opposition was made to the forming of a Women's Auxilliary to the Canadian Labor Party. It was pointed out that the women should become members of the ward organization and work with the men. If it became necessary, the women members could form a committee to do special work in the ward. The council decided not to organize any Women's Auxilliary at the present time.

So. Van. Classic Hall Meeting

Another public meeting will be held in the Classic Hall, 1464 Kingsway, on Friday, Nov. 14th, at 8 o'clock. The purpose of these meetings is to organize the workers in preparation for the coming Municipal Elections, and the general understanding of the aims and objects of the Canadian Labor Party. All our meetings up to the present have been well attended and the membership is increasing rapidly.

Do not forget the Social and Dance Saturday, Nov. 8th, in the I.O.O.F. Hall, 30th and Main. Admission free. Ladies are kindly requested to bring cakes or sandwiches.

Look out for notifications of nomination meeting in these columns.

North Burnaby Labor Party Social on Wed.

North Burnaby branch of the Federated Labor Party will hold a social and dance on Wednesday, 12th November, at the hall, corner of Gilmore and Hastings Street. Mrs. Rose Henderson has kindly consented to address the gathering.

This social will be free, but non-members are requested to obtain admission tickets from the members in good standing.

All future lectures by Dr. W. J. Curry will be held on the ground floor of 319 Pender St., W., in the Electrical Workers' Hall. The next meeting will be held Friday week, November 14th. Subject: "The Three Stages of Mentality." Admission free.

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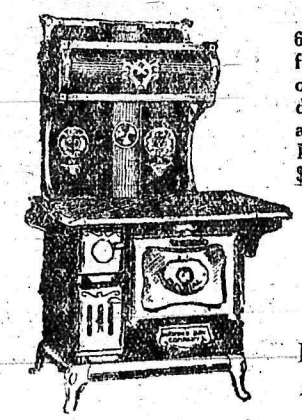

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Bernard Shaw Right

LONDON—"England is now virtually at war with Russia." This was the conclusion of George Bernard Shaw, in a bristling statement summarizing his views of the British general election.

Says Mr. Shaw: "The results of the general election mean three things, one. England is now virtually at war with Russia; two, England has lost her head in European diplomacy; three, England has at least got the government she deserves. This last is the most alarming of the three."

B. C. EXECUTIVE

The Trades Congress of Canada has appointed P. R. Bengough chairman of the B. C. Executive, in place of R. P. Pettipiece, resigned. The other members appointed are: W. H. Cottrell, Vancouver; E. S. Woodward, Victoria; S. D. MacDonald, of Prince Rupert.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF CANADA

A MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, AT 8 P.M.

In Celebration of the Seventh Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution in Russia.

SPEAKER, JACK KAVANAGH

Subject: "The Seventh Year of the Russian Revolution."

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