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British Empire Labor Conference in England

Labor Men From All Parts of the Empire Confer on Subjects Concerning the Workers — Aim of Labor Is to Benefit the Toilers of All Nations.

BRITISH Labor reached another milestone recently, when the ex-Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, welcomed to the Motherland a party of Labor delegates, who had come from many corners of the Empire to meet in conference.

The occasion was the opening, in the Inter-Parliamentary Association Rooms, at the House of Commons, of the British Commonwealth Labor Conference—the first gathering of its kind in the history of the movement.

Mr. MacDonald expressed himself in clear-cut terms on the subject of Preference. "What we have to do," he said, "is to devise means by which Preferences are given for the benefit of the whole community." He suggested that the only way was by large wholesale purchases by committees under Government control.

Representatives were present from Ireland (north and Free State), Australia, British Guiana, Canada, India, Newfoundland, Palestine and South Africa, in addition to many British ex-Ministers and members of Parliament. These included Mr. F. O. Roberts, Col. J. C. Wedgwood, Mr. R. J. Davies, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. A. A. Purcell, Mr. G. Lansbury, Mr. R. Smillie, Mr. B. Spoor and Mr. J. Maxton.

The delegates, among whom were several men of non-European races, had assembled to hammer out such problems as:

Inter-Dominion emigration;
Geneva Protocol;
International labor legislation;
Inter-Dominion trade relations;
Conditions of Indian labour in the British Colonies;
Industrial legislation and labour protection in the mandated territories.

It was announced, however, that the deliberations would be conducted in private, and that the Press would be excluded from the sessions after the opening speeches by the several chairmen.

Tuesday's chairman will be Mr. H. W. Sampson, a South African representative. Wednesday, Mr. A. B. Swales will preside; and on Thursday, another Dominion visitor, Mr. J. Simpson, from Canada, will occupy the chair. Messrs. A. A. Purcell and C. T. Cramp will preside at Friday's and Saturday's sessions.

Beyond Party

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in his address of welcome, expressed himself in strong terms on the subject of Preference.

"What we have to do," he declared, "is to devise some means by which preference, whatever form they may take, are given for the benefit of the whole community.

"I can see no way out of that difficulty except by large wholesale purchases by committees under Government control."

"In this matter of bulk purchases the Dominion Governments must be willing to come into the scheme, and our Government must do the same."

The question of preference, Mr. MacDonald went on to say, had, in this country, become purely a Party issue.

There was our idea that the Union Jack was a sort of trade mark to be used in every great national, imperial or international matter, to enable certain sections to trade who perhaps would not trade but for the propaganda associated with the Union Jack.

"This is not good enough for Labour, which does not want merely to use the Empire to benefit certain sections of capital. Our conception of Empire is very much wider, deeper, and higher than that. The foundation of successful co-operation between different peoples living under different conditions is the power to be sympathetic so that we can understand each other's point of view."

"Fudge and Humbug"

In that way, goods produced under fine labour conditions—in such a way that the production maintained a high standard of working-class body and mind and soul—should be handled so that the whole of the countries co-operating would benefit as a community, and not merely in capitalist sections.

"This is a problem which has to be worked out, and which I hope will very soon be worked out,' he added.

Earlier in his speech Mr. MacDonald had remarked that there seemed to be an assumption in this country that the Tory Party—the Party of reaction—was the only Party that cared anything about the Empire. This was all fudge and humbug.

As a matter of fact, the first Party that took any keen interest in the Empire—he used the expression in the sense of the co-operative unity of nations, and coming nations—was the Labour Party.

They saw that the Labour Movement in the Empire, and the whole development of Imperial life was of the utmost importance, and that this development should be studied on the spot by men actively engaged in political life in this country.

Long before either the Tories or the Liberals ever dreamt of doing anything except talking of the Empire for political purposes, the Labour Party was studying the Empire for the purpose of creating a unified movement.

A Profound Mistake

The more the Labour Party built up a democratic state not only in the sense of political liberty, but in the sense of industrial and economic power—the more their Party pursued that policy, the more successful it became.

After referring to the Geneva Protocol, Mr. MacDonald said their experience in foreign affairs would make the Labour Party very unwilling to take any further responsibilities if they could avoid them.

"The idea that we are going to be the policemen of the world and put our noses into other people's affairs is a profound mistake, and the sooner we get back to limited responsibility and trust to the self-development of peoples, the better it will be for the Dominions and for this country," he said, in conclusion.

The debate was opened by Mr. Tom Johnson, of Ireland, who pointed out that the time had come when the constituent countries of the Empire should consider exactly what should be their position in the event of Great Britain becoming involved in another war, the Irish view being that they should not be committed to entering a war against their will.

Injurious to Both

Mr. Chaman Lall, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, said that their

(Continued on Page 8)

WHAT OUR READERS WANT TO KNOW

Why the Crescent Ice Cream Co. are permitted to work their girls from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. at the Exhibition and only pay them 25c an hour?

* * * *

When the government is going to compel the logging operators to clear up the slashings and thereby reduce the number of forest fires?

* * * *

Why so much talk about a Federal Election when the present term does not expire till 1927?

* * * *

Why British war mongers are spending another three hundred million dollars on naval construction?

* * * *

If it isn't about time the workers woke up and put an end to the capitalist system with its fears and war mania, its unemployment and poverty, and its ever present uncertainty of a peaceful and plentiful existence?

* * * *

Why marines and police were detailed to guard the U. S. Treasury when the Klu Klux Klan paraded in Washington?

* * * *

If the Baldwin government is "Fit to govern" seeing that there are now 1,243,500 registered unemployed in Great Britain, or 225,500 more than one year ago when labor was in office?

* * * *

If the Nova Scotia miners will finally get a favorable settlement through the medium of the Rhodes government and the proposed investigation? Our readers seem doubtful.

* * * *

How many thirsty customers the beer parlors—that were non-union—lost while failing to display the union card?

* * * *

Why these same ber parlors sent out S. O. S. calls to union headquarters when The Labor Statesmen placed them in the unfair list? If it hurt, we meant it to hurt.

* * * *

Why poorly paid Hastings Street department store girls are docked when some shop-lifters sneaks away with a portable article?

* * * *

When some store keepers are going to use a little paint on their store fronts to brighten the places up?

* * * *

If it was "good policy" for the "Star" to publish the names of the streets where disorderly houses are, so that most of the younger generation can get acquainted with the occupants?

Major General Hughes, Superintendent of Federal Penitentiaries, tells us that the average cost of arresing, trying, and taking a prisoner to the prison gates, is $1,200, and his or her average cost to the taxpayer on liberation amounted to $2,800.

It is illegal to boycott, but the following are on the

UNFAIR LIST

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

Canada Hotel
Avenue Theatre
Dreamland Theatre
Cedar Cottage Theatre
Princess Theatre
Progress Theatre
Heights Theatre
Esplanade Tea Rooms

LABOR CANDIDATES

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY

Greater Vancouver Central Council

Burrard ..... J. Sidaway
Vancouver Centre W. W. Lefeaux
South Vancouver.... Alfred Hurry

Amalgamated Transport Workers in Convention

Gigantic Amalgamation Movement Taking Shape—If Sacrifices Must Be Made Then Those Who Can Afford to Make Them Should Be Compelled to Do So.

SCARBOROUGH—Representing a membership of 400,000, some 320 delegates and officials assembled here for the first biennial delegate conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Harry Gosling, M.P., in his presidential address, said that this meeting of the first biennial delegate conference of the union was an important event in the history of the Trade Union Movement, for it marked the successful launching of one of the greatest schemes of amalgamation so far achieved.

They had combined forces and pooled funds because their experience had shown that sectional organization did not deliver the goods.

He did not think they had reached the final stage; in fact, there was no finality; their amalgamation might lead to other federations, such as the alliance with the miners, railwaymen and others. These federations might in their turn lead to still greater amalgamations.

The ultimate outcome would be that every member of the Trade Union Movement would become under an obligation to every other member of the Movement.

There was one drawback that he felt they would overcome in time—they had not yet a complete merging of the membership into one compact body, in spite of their machinery.

The development of a social spirit was very desirable, and although such a spirit was rising here and there—largely through the convalescent home—they had a long way to go yet.

Fit to Govern?

It was well to emphasise, Mr. Gosling continued, that their opponents appraised their strength to the last ounce they could pull.

This generally meant that the workers could exact by negotiation as much as they were likely to get—so long, of course, as they were satisfied their opponents were negotiating. When that was not so, strike action might be necessary.

"One way to ensure," he declared, "that your opponents do negotiate the whole way, is to have the force behind you always ready for the greater effort."

Reviewing the political situation, Mr. Gosling said that both by its action and its inaction the present Government deserved the strongest condemnation.

In the meantime unemployment continued to grow. During the time of the Labour Government unemployment declined. Since it left office unemployment had increased, and the present Government appeared to be helpless to deal with the situation.

"Well might we ask," said Mr. Gosling, "'Is Capitalism fit to govern?'"

Cards on the Table

Proceeding, Mr. Gosling said the employers were calling public attention to the various conditions of employment which they declared were irksome in business and retarded the organisation of trade to meet post-war requirements.

They were told on all hands that the solution of their present problems was in the sacrifice by the workers of their present standards, low as they were.

He recalled that the Premier prayed for peace and asked both sides to put all their cards on the table.

Assuming the invitation to a round-table conference was accepted, how would the employers come to it?

The workers clearly would be expected to put on the table all their agreements, documents that represented the total of Trade Unionism's effort throughout its history, and which were, in fact, the workers' wealth—and all they possessed.

Their Bank Accounts

Consequently they had a right to ask the capitalists to put on the table their banking accounts, their stocks and shares, their rents and royalties, their town and country houses, their yachts, and so an, as representing their wealth.

In that way only could they get a complete review of industry and secure that its wealth was fairly apportioned, and if sacrifices were necessary that the sacrifices were borne fairly by all. (Hear, hear).

WAGES INCREASED $25 PER WEEK BY THEATRICAL MEN

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employess and Moving Picture Operators has a new wage scale signed by the International Theatrical Association for travelling members, to go into effect September 6th. The contract covers the various trades and is a flat increase of ten dollars a week making the minimum wage $75 per week and the maximum wage $85 per week. Men working on production contracts will receive an increase of $25 per week making the minimum wage $95 a week and the maximum wage $105 per week. The agreement expires Sept. 1927.

This is an indication of what an 100 per cent. organized union can do. The Theatrical producers are not going to get all the cream that is going to that trade.

THE NEW RELIGION

The popes and preachers and kings are gone—the altars and the thrones are mingled with the dust—the aristocracy of land and cloud, have perished from the earth and air. A new religion sheds its glory on mankind. It is the gospel of this world—the religion of body, heart and brain—the evangel of health and joy. I see a world at peace, where labour reaps its true reward, a world without prisons, without workhouses, without asylums for the insane, a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where the poor girl, trying to win bread with the needle, the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor," is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the pallid face of crime, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain, shapely and fair, the married harmony of form and use; and as I look life lengthens, fear dies, joy deepens, love intensifies. The world is free. This shall be.

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(SIGNED) WM. MORROW

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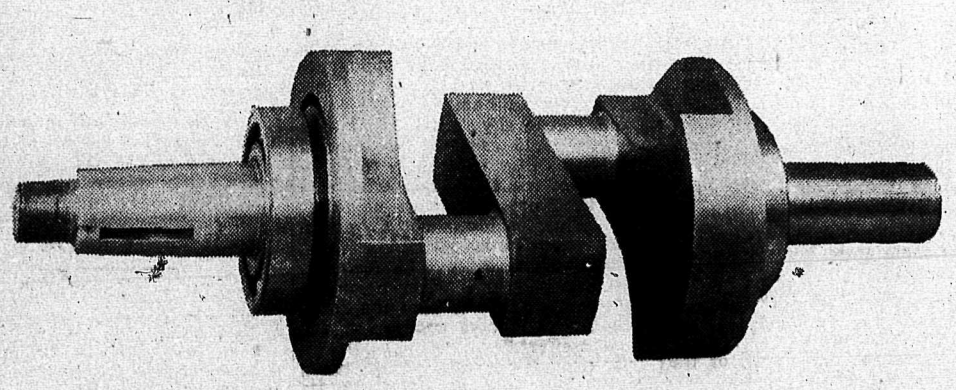

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WILL THERE BE WAR OVER CHINA

By J. T. WALTON NEWBOLD, M.A., in Glasgow "Forward"

Although, as yet, there has been nothing said regarding the relations of the British and Russian Governments in the central regions of Asia, where, from Persia in the West to Mongolia in the East, one or other of them has spheres of influence or special interests largely undefined, we can take it that, if trouble should develop between the two, their respective claims within these areas would come up for consideration.

Central Asia is a kind of No Man's Land, over which the two empires glower at each other.

Britain's Empire Expands

East and west, north-east and north-west, south-east and south-west, in every direction from India, the British merchants have pushed out their trading activities, leading inevitably to the occupation of outposts like Hong Kong and Koweit, like Burma and Baluchistan, like Borneo and Irak.

The entire Indian Ocean and all the seas opening out of it have become, along almost the entire coast line of East Africa and South Asia, the property of Britain or of states, such as Italy and Portugal, that are normally the allies or even the adherents of this country.

Up the Red Sea and into the Mediterranean and down the Archipelago to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, the paramount interests of British merchants and shipowners in the safety of the seas has led to the extensions of the British Empire.

Southwards, the British Empire has no farther to extend, since there is no more likelihood to-day than at any time in the last 112 years that this country will take over the colonial possessions of the Dutch.

Check in China

North-eastwards, by arrangement with the French and the Japanese, who would be given leave to compensate themselves at China's expense, were it not for the veto of the United States, Britain would probably extend her empire to include a third or a quarter of that nation's territory.

That such has been Britain's eventual intent has long been apparent.

She might not actually have run up the Flag and annexed the provinces between the Canton and Yangtse rivers, but she meant to make of them spheres of influence wherein only her nationals would be able to build railways, construct harbours, work minerals, and develop the natural resources.

That objective of national and imperial policy can now no longer be realised unless the Americans and the Japanese will be so kind as mutually to eliminate each other in advance of Britain making a final and enduring settlement.

Singapore and Forty Cruisers

If it be true that Lord Birkenhead and his committee, representative doubtless of the now definitely predominant Eastern school, have set their minds upon the construction in six years time,—i.e., to be ready in eight years—of forty cruisers of 10,000 tons each, we may take it that Britain has big plans not only to hold but to extend her interests in the South and East of Asia.

Singapore and forty cruisers may well prove to be the programme upon which the British imperalists intend to insist. But let there be no mistake about it, Singapore and forty cruisers mean a war besides which the last war to end war would seem a very small affair.

For Singapore and forty cruisers are to be built with the very definite aim, understood already in China and Japan, of providing a base and five squadrons of commerce destroyers with which to hold up the supply of rice from Burma, Bengal, Siam and French Indo-China to the hundreds of millions of China and Japan.

These two countries no longer export rice. They need every year to import more and more of it.

This, the British capitalists fully understand and apreciate.

The richest capitalist in the British Empire, significantly enough, is the greatest merchant shipper in the Araccan rice trade of Lower Burma—Sir J. R. Ellerman.

There is money to be made, there are millions to be minted by holding the teeming populations of China and Japan to ransom for rice.

That is the issue eventually at stake in the Far East.

Japan and Russia

Our masters intend to keep control of China and to bring pressure to bear upon Japan by withholding the supply of food of which, every year, they stand in greater need of importing from the hot and damp lands about Singapore and the ports egress from which it command.

At present, however, there seems to be more of menace in the conflict of interests between Japan and Russia on the north-east and Britain and Russia to the south-west of China.

The alternative food supply, alike of China and Japan, to rice from the tropics to the south is maize, wheat, and the soya bean from the temperate zone to the north.

In Manchuria and in Mongolia are vast tracts suitable for raising enormous crops or for rearing sheep and cattle.

If Soviet Russia and China can conserve and develop them in common then they will have between them a rich and fertile tract contributory alike to their industries and their food supply.

If Japan conquers them she will greatly strengthen her position vis-a-vis not only Russia and China, but also, and what is more important, the United States.

There is great mineral wealth also in North China.

Japan wants coal and iron, wants hides and wool, wants soya beans, maize, and timber.

The United States has no more intention than has Soviet Russia that Japan should—though Britain might be quite agreeable, take over Manchuria, Mongolia, and North China.

America and China

The crisis in China may find Britain and Japan brought nearer together than they have at any time been in the Far East for many a year. But the opponent they find to their plans for exerting pressure upon their would-be victim is not so much Soviet Russia as capitalist America.

It was in the schools and colleges of the United States missionary societies and universities rather than in those comic-opera propagandist colleges of the "Eastern University" and Tashkent kept up by the Communist International that the leaders of the Chinese Nationalist Movement learned their lesson.

Karakhan is brilliant and capable, amongst the ablest of the Soviet's diplomats. He knows the problems of the Far East. Many of the most intelligent of the propagandists of the Communist International and if the diplomats of the Soviet Foreign Office—they interchange roles at more or less regular intervals—have been giving their time and thought to the Chinese Question.

But China's revolt is, notwithstanding, an affair in which it is the sympathy and the encouragment rather than the agitation and active participation of Bolshevik agents that has most influence.

Britain may blame the Bolsheviks, but her statesmen know that it is the Americans who are standing at China's side, giving her constant support, moral, diplomatic, and, should need arise, military.

In Turkestan, which lies bey[illegible] Afghanistan, and in Persia and in [illegible]menia, which are betwen Irak [illegible] Soviet Russia, we may at any t[illegible] learn of risings and of frontier in[illegible]cidents occasioned by British agents on the one side or Communist agitators on the other.

Intrigues: International and Otherwise

Britain is building a new strategic railway in the North-West Indian foot-hills adjacent to Afghanistan. Russia is improving road and railway communication in the cotton-growing belt about the river Oxus in Turkestan.

On either hand are corruptible tribesmen. On either side are fanatical hill-folk. It may be etiquette for Austen Chamberlain and Lord Birkenhead to disown some of the queer customers one meets in Soviet Russia, and for Chicherin blandly to deny all cognisance of that collection of curios from all parts of Central Asia, whom I met at a place outside of Moscow two years ago.

But that agents and spies are s[illegible]ing both sides is so obvious that [illegible] but a diplomate would troubl[illegible] deny it.

For some months we have [illegible] asked by all the gradations of "[illegible]eft Wing" elements, from ruddy red in King Street to pale pink in Fleet Street, to believe that the British Foreign Office is preparing for a combined offensive against Soviet Russia.

"Wolf! Wolf!"

There may be something in it, although the source is Communist, and suspiciously ebbs and flows with the efforts for "Unity," the "United Front," and other familiar manoeuvres which every cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" is calculated to assist. There may be something in it.

Our present rulers seem stupid enough to commit any act of national suicide and imperial felo-de-se in a paroxysm of class terror.

Yet that they should deliberately court trouble and invite risings from one end of the East to the other seems hardly credible.

That Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill, and Lord Balfour should risk blowing the pound sterling to pieces, wrecking what is left of trade, deeply disturbing this country, and generally making a bonfire of the Empire just to burn down Moscow to the greater benefit of Wall Street seems to me too far-fetched.

They Sang What They Felt

No one who was in Palestine or Egypt will forget the Egyptian Labour Corps' song. When dusk came and their day's work was over, they would swing across the purpled desert to their camp, blue-gowned, singing, hand-in-hand, like a string of children. Their song was always the same. Its queer wistful tones never varied: "Kam Layla, Kam Yon." (How many night, how many days—till this weary work be done?) was what they sang.—C. Henry Warren, in the "New Leader."

LET US GIVE YOU AN ESTIMATE ON YOUR NEXT PRINTING JOB.

Trades Union Directory

Vancouver Trades and Labor Council—President, R. H. Neelands, M.L.A.; general secretary, Percy R. Bengough. Office, 806 Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings East. Phone Sey. 7495. Meets in Labor Hall at 8 p.m. on the first and third Tuesdays in month.

Automobile Lodge 702, I. A. of M. — Meets every first and Third Wednesday in the Holden Bldg. President, W. W. Hague, 3489 41st Ave. W.; sec., W. R. Hobday, 1728 2nd Ave. E.

Beverage Dispensers Union No. 676—meets first Sunday in month at 2:00 p. m., at 441 Seymour St. President, W. H. Clancy, 1117 E. 10th Ave. Secretary and Business Agent, T. J. Hanofin, 2376 W. 6th Ave. Office: 441 Seymour St. Phones: Sey. 125 and Bay. 1656-R.

Boilermakers and Helpers, Local 194 — Meets first and third Mondays in the month at Holden Building. President, L. C. Campbell; Secretary, A. Fraser, 5079 Ross St. Phone, Fraser 501Y.

Building Trades Council, Vancouver—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in Holden Building. President, J. Flynn. Secretary-treasurer, W. Watt.

Bakers' Local 468, Journeymen, of America—Meets first and third Saturdays at 7 p.m. President, J Mirtle, 2740 Pr. Edward St.; sec., T. Rigby, 37 Broadway West, Phone Fair. 5832R.

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, 761, 13th Ave. E., Phone Fair. 107X.

Barbers', Journeyman 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, Fred Dawe; fin. secretary, A. R. Jenni, 728 Hastings Street West; rec. sec., Bert Deprey.

Bookbinders Local No. 105, Int. Brotherhood—Meets second Tuesday in month 304 Holden Bldg. President, F. Milne, 536 Drake St.; secretary, A. H. Hostins, 118 52nd Ave. W.

Boot and Shoe Workers Union, No. 505—Meets in the Holden Building on the first Wednesday of each month. President, J. Turner, 1919 54th Ave. E.; fin-sec., J. Griffiths, 3622 McGill St.

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.

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

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

City Hall Employees' Association meets first Wednesday of each month at 145 Hastings St. W., at 8 p.m. President, V. H. Lewthwaite; business agent and treasurer, W. J. Scribbins, 3208 Penver St., E.; Secretary, H. A. Black, 870 Yale St.

Civic Employees' Union, Local 28 — Meets first and third Fridays in the month at 145 Hastings W., at 8 p.m. President, R. K. Brown, 2527 Charles St.; secretary-treasurer, George Harrison, 1182 Parker St.

Dominion Express Employees, Local No. 15, Brotherhood of—Meets first Friday and first Tuesday alternating each month in Room 810 Holden Building. President, G. M. Payton, 4136 Sophia St.; Sec.-Treas. H. C. Haines, 1919 Kingsway.

Electrical Workers, Local 213, International Brotherhood—Meets every Monday at 8 p.m. in Room No. 5, 319 Pender Street West. President, D. W. McDougal, 910 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.

Fire Fighters, No. 18, International Association of—Meets every month at call of president. President, Neil Macdonald, No. 3 Fire Hall; financial secretary, [illegible] Witson, No. 3 Fire Hall.

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, 1666 16th Ave. W.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, Local 28—441 Seymour Street. Meets first and third Wednesday at 8 p.m. Second and fourth Wednesdays at 9 p.m. President, G. Coleman; business agent, Harry Wood. Phone Seymour 125.

Iron Workers, Local 97, Int. Asso. of Bridge & Structural — Meets every Monday, Room 804 Holden Bldg., at 8 p.m. President, P. Lauret; Secretary, James Dunn, Box 302 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, V. R. Midgeley, 3751 Keefer St. E.; secretary, J. G. Finlayson, 2635 12th Ave. W., Phone Bay. 4942R.

Machinist Local 182—President, E. B. McLean, 453 6th Ave. W. Secretary, S. A. Boardman, 3888 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, 807 Labor Hall, 16 Hastings East. Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in month.

Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated—Meets first and third Tuesday in Holden Bldg. President, W. R. Walter, 762 Hamilton St.; Sec., W. L. McGregor, 1751 38th Ave., E.

Mental Hospital Attendants' Federal Union No. 35—Meets at Essondale 1st Thursday in month. President, J. A. Gibson, 312 4th St., New Westminster; rec. sec., Will Mackie, Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale.

Mill and Factory Workers' Union, Local No. 1599 — Affiliated with United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners. Meets first and third Thursdays in Room 313 Holden Bldg. President, Allan Graham; Fin. Sec., H. Brewer; Rec. Sec., B. Holden, 1710 5th Ave. W., Vancouver, Phone Bay. 3123-R.

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, Sam Wilson, 1728 Yew St. Corresponding representative, J. Pinkerton, 2159 Victoria Drive.

Motion Pictures Projectionist's Union, Local 348 of I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.—Meets at 991 Nelson St on first Sunday in each month at 7:30 p.m. President, J. R. Foster, 1161 Granville St.; Secretary, Geo. Gerrard, Box 345. Business Phone: Sey. 3923.

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. S. Stevenson. Office, room 204 319 Pender St., W. Phone Sey. 3609.

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 320.

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.

Plasterer's Laborers' No. 602 International. Meets third Friday in month at Holden Building. President, F. Phillips, 1574, 2nd Ave. W.; Rec. Sec., H. J. Oliver, 163, 23rd Ave. E.

Plumbers and Steamfitters, No. 170, International Asso. of—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in the Holden Bldg. President, Bert Stinchcombe, 1899 Ogden Ave.; secretary and business agent, W. Watt, 805 Holden Bldg.

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, 303 8th St., North Van.; secretary, Frank H. Humphrey, P. O. Box 894, 4038 Victoria Dr.

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, 5873 Pr. Edward St.; secretary, J. D. Vuliamy, 2215 15th Ave. W.

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, Angus MacInnes, 3544 Pr. Edward St. Office: corner Prior and Main streets. Phone Fairmont 2150L.

Sheet Metal Workers, Amalgamated, Local Union No. 280—Meets second and fourth Thursday in month in Holden Bldg., 16 Hastings St. E. President, N. C. Smith, 4425 Inman Ave.; fin. sec., E. J. Weadon, 425 15th Ave. E.; cor. sec., A. P. Ashton, 4503 Spruce Street, Burnaby.

Tailors', Journeymen 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.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 466—Meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday, 310 Holden Bldg. President, F. Grantham, 1030 Robson St.; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Black, 519 Hamilton St.; recording secretary, R. Reynolds, 1790 3rd Ave. 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, E. A. Jamieson; secretary, G. W. Allin; business agent, Lochley Clark, 991 Nelson St.

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

THE DOLDRUMS

By J. HARRINGTON In the "Western Clarion"

So far as chronology goes it's about twenty years since I first met the "Western Clarion," but at many other angles it might well be a century. From the prophetic preaching of capital's collapse and exhorting to the revolution, we have passed through and beyond back to a period, void and empty of any revolutionary outlook.

From a calculating survey of capital precariously tottering to its timely end, we would turn to the rising tide of proletarian anger, and envision the end of man's enslavement by man. The metaphor might be varied, but always there appeared a more or less emphatic notion that the revolution was at hand. Not a few attempts were made to figure out just what year we might expect it to arrive. And in which country. And the material upon which the computations were made was discussed seriously, though, as with the Christian end of the world, immediate preparation was hardly required, certainly not expected.

We were an optimistic crowd those days. We predicted stirring times for the future, but we never in our wildest moments predicted the amazing development which the future revealed.

Times were good too. That is, jobs were plentiful. The West was being "developed;" towns grew up overnight, as it were, and you could refuse a polite request to go to work almost any day. Not a very fruitful field for the growth of a gospel of discontent, according to some, but it did prove mighty fruitful. The "Western Clarion" was launched just as this development started, and it cut deep into a swelter of moral sentiment regarding justice, rights, brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God; it ridiculed our moral pretentions and revealed the nature of our moralizing. It introduced to us a new literature, which was read and studied by many more. You could not enter a bunkhouse without seeing someone reading, reading a book dealing with some phase of Marxian philosophy, nor attend a union meeting without hearing it discussed; but if it made firm friends it also made bitter enemies, and these meetings, once in a while, ended in a free-for-all.

The drastic departure from orthodox thinking, the veal of its protagonists being matched only by that of its opponents, made this unavoidable, but the Marxists were united and so invariably victorious.

However, the apple was soon thrown. The I.W.W. appeared, and shortly we were engaged in civil war. The relative merits of political and industrial actions engaged our activities, at first as to which was more important, later as to which was entirely useless and utter folly. The battle was indecisive, and under various names industrial action held the field in many places and in many was held up to scorn and ridicule by the workers militant.

If this struggle did nothing else it exercised the wits of the workers, induced them to dig up an old pencil stub and set down their thoughts. They soon discovered this could not be done effectively without some study. The well of wisdom required printing. And so from casual pamphlet reading many were led to the standard and authoritative works, the general demand for which enabled Kerr & Co. to publish them at a profit. This demand increased up to and slightly beyond the epochal event which shook the contemptuous bourgeois world out of their complacency.

The Bolshevik revolution announced to all and sundry, sneering plug and leering plute, that the proletarian revolution was not just so much hot air. That it was not only set down in the works of Marx but was incontestably worked out by the conditions of life. Well, there we were like fish out of water, gasping for normalcy. The advent of Christ in an Adventist convention would astonish less.

At first we refused to believe the glad tidings, "unless I can ram my fist into his side." But after some sullen moods had passed we accepted the revelation, refurbished our prayer wheels, and tuned in on our loud speaker. Some to the "right" some to the "left," some to the "centre," each shouting his battle cry. When the meaning of Russia had been grasped, every little flare spelled World Revolution. And, accordingly the owners of the earth commenced to look to their fences. The outcome of this survey brought restrictions to many forms of freedom sacred and inviolable heretofore. It was treason to quote the word of God, sing the "Marsellaise," or recite the Declaration of Independence. There also came a gradual loss of appetite for the prophets of the Revolutoin. And we turned eagerly to the actors in the Revolution.

After some hectic years the great reaction set in. The day of the philosopher, the thinker, had passed indeed, the day for action had come, but, alas for the rarity of good luck and good guidance in matters favorable to our class, action was fitful and futile mostly and, finally, we called it a day and rested.

But 'there we were,' where were we? From every corner of the earth came the same sad tidings, reaction rampant. Well, we had not exhibited the proper zeal, nor manifested the true spirit of the Revolution, and we had suffered accordingly! Support fell away, and we became a sort of suspended animation in working class life, good old has-beens, having served a good purpose in the past, but no longer "en rapport," as it were. But the fate which overtook us, alas, fast overhauled the more sanguine, and today we all flap our empty sails side by side in the doldrums.

So the "Western Clarion" has to go. No paper can exist without advertising, much less a working-class paper, very much less one such as the "Clarion." Still, the work of the past twenty years or so can hardly be accounted lost. We have had a large and earnest audience, never noted for modesty or silence, and it may be said of the 'Western Clarion' though it never appear again:

"Unseen it lifteth us with helpful hands;
Unheard it speaketh louder than the storm."

Australia Places Its Destiny in Labor Hands

At least the people of Australia have come to realise that the controlling hand of Capital is no longer expedient to the progress of their country.

At the recent parliamentary elections for the state of New South Wales, the majority of voters showed their appreciation of Labor's last term by again placing a majority of Labor Candidates in power.

Already the common-sense viewpoint of the only practical leadership is making itself prominent, and the mass of unemployed is rapidly diminishing. The minimum basic wage for the worker has ben increased and business, which under the control of Capitalism, was becoming stagnant, once again flourishes.

This, in itself, is simple proof of the fact that labor Control is decidedly more beneficial to the welfare and progress of a country, than the grasping, strangling hand of Capitalism.

For it is certain that only with complete Labor control, can such things be accomplished. Australia, with its Labor organisation and Unions, has progressed more rapidly during the last few years than Canada, where the slave-driving capitalist holds too much sway. Australian cities are growing more rapidly; Sydney, the largest city, has become almost twice as large as Montreal, Canada's largest metropolis. Manufactories are more self-suporting, all classes of machinery and merchandise and even British war-ships are being built by Australian workmen.

This remarkable growth of a country so young as Australia is undoubtedly due to the freedom of the working-man and his participation in the government of his country.

So it will be, that when Canadians follow the example of their Australian cousins, Canada will progress and besides becoming a "Working-man's Paradise,' will rival the U. S. A.

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"In my—waistcoat—pocket—two cigarette pictures—for the—nipper."
—"Lansbury's Labour Weekly."

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Phone Seymour 1989.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 14th, 1925

MONEY AND COMMODITIES

Originally money was a means of exchanging commodities more conveniently than by barter. Its purpose was to enable the individual to obtain that which he required in exchange for that which he had. Fundamentally it was a means. Now it is an end. The be-all and end-all of production.

Formerly money was desired as a means of obtaining commodities. Today commodities are desired in the first instance as a means of obtaining money, so it seems. Not an article would be produced if the owner of the means of production could not see his way to obtaining money therefore, and, at that, more money than he lays out in its production. Money—commodities—money, is the rotation of the capitalists' zodiac.

The demand for an article, its beauty, its utility, the fact that without money millions would starve—all these are matters of secondary moment, merely factors that make the commodity marketable for money. Money is the god of the capitalists, and of their slaves. For it they will sell their lives below and pawn their hopes of paradise.

So, after all, it is only fit and proper that it should be all a hallucination. That commodities should, in the last analysis, be the all-important element. It is not money the slave craves, but commodities! the wherewithal to fill his stomach, to hide his nakedness, to shelter him, to feed all his appetites or desires, or as many of them as may be. The money he has but for a brief space. Even before he receives it, it is no longer his. While its quantity looms large or less in his eye, its quantity matters nothing. What count are the quantities it will buy. Those constitute his wages, not the dollars and dimes.

To the capitalists likewise, it is not the money which is of import, but the commodities which that money will command. The wealth of the billionaire may be expressed or estimated in dollars, but it consists in purchaseable labor power. It will command the labor power of a sufficent number of slaves to produce surplus value to the extent of the average rate of profit upon a billion dollars. To express the wealth of the capitalist class in concrete and visible form would be impossible in currency of any description. It would be possible only by marshalling the ranks of labor and parading their thews and sinews before the observer.

Without the producing power of labor millionaires would be unknown. Labor applied to the natural resources of the earth produces all wealth. But labor takes a back seat. Labor produces all the machinery for the greater production of commodities and then pays to go to an exhibition to view the machinery and the products. That is all labor gets out of it except a dollar or two to buy back some of the commodities it produces.—W.

PROSTITUTION

Supporters and upholders of the present system of wealth production once again make a demand for the closing up of disorderly houses in the city of Vancouver. The "Star" opens the campaign by stating that these houses flourish in close proximity to the police station, so the police are immediately told off to raid the places and close them until the publicity dies down. In the meantime where are these women to go? They will still carry on their profession because they have no other desirable means of livlihood. They have probably worked for miserable wages in stores and factories and offices, and either chosen or been betrayed into the present life and prefer it to the indigency of store life. They will now be scattered among the hotels and rooming houses and solicit on the streets, where they will have to pay for that privilege or land in the cells. There are all kinds of conditions under which these women are allowed to carry on their trade. If they have a "man" allegedly supporting them, but in reality living on their takings, they are permitted to keep house but are visited occasionally by a raiding party. If however, these women decline the help (?) of a pimp they are hounded by the morality squad, showing very plainly that there are more people living on the earnings of these women, than was the case with her when some business man lived off of her earnings in some store or office. She is now selling the only other commodity she has to sell other than labor power. Can she be any worse than the mental prostitute and the man who publishes and sells the poisonous news that appears in our daily newspaper? Is she any worse than the man who sells or adulterates the food products found in our stores? Could she be any worse than the child slaver or the store magnate who pays six dollars a week to his girl slaves? If she is an evil, as is alleged, she is not so much so as the evil of the present system of wealth production—with its poverty, misery, murders, wars and other curses that grip the human family at the present time.—W.

A GREAT HISTORICAL EVENT

Most people who talk loudly about Empire have an axe to grind. They may be politicians who believe they can get votes by it. They may be business men who think of profits to be made. They may be professional boosters who secure a good living by their performances on the Imperial drum.

Others there are who have a sentimental attachment to the idea of Empire, a mystic enthusiasm for the spread of the British race, carrying with it everywhere white spats, golf-clubs, afternoon tea and a profound conviction that the British way of doing everything is the only right way. But, speaking generally, Imperialists are people whose interests lie that way.

Proof of this is suplied by the small amount of interest taken by capitalist newspapers in the first British Commonwealth Labour Conference. This is a vastly interesting historical event. Never before have there come together from all parts of the British Realm representatives of the mass of the People, of the multitudes of workers who bear on their backs the burden of its support.

When the Conference met in London there mingled with and were gladly welcomed by Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders, South Africans, English, Scottish, and Irish, delegates from India. For the first time East and West meet in the persons of men and women chosen to speak for those who toil. It was a great occasion; it will lead, we are convinced, to far-reaching, great results.

In his opening address Mr. Ramsay MacDonald effectively ridiculed the pretension of the Imperialists that they alone care anything about the Empire. He went on to show how empty that pretension is by referring to a plan formulated by Labour which would do a great deal more to promote co-operation within the Commonwealth than anything Tories or Liberals have ever proposed.

If Preferences for Commonwealth produce are to be made acceptable, they must confer some advantage on people in this country. They must not be merely subsidies to private growers and traders overseas, which is what the Tories would allow them to be.

By a genuine co-operative system, such as Mr. Wise outlined before the Food Commission, of which Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., has made himself the advocate in the House of Commons, it would be possible for Britain to buy huge quantities of grain, meat, fruit, cotton and wool from combinations of growers, such as already exist in Western Canada and Australia, and would soon be formed elsewhere.

The Imperialists are against this because it is Socialism. That gives the measure of their desire for a closer Commonwealth bond! They think first of private interests; Labour has no object but the interest of the People everywhere. The Conference will help to make this difference clear.—Daily Herald.

Chinese Students Issue Strike Bulletin

New York (F.P.)—A fighting piece of labor journalism is the Shanghai Crisis which has crossed the water with its first two issues. The Shanghai Crisis is published in Chinese and English editions, by the students of Tsing Hua College at Peking, in the interests of the strike, and the contents of the paper show that these lads are real up and at 'em scrappers.

The June 10th and June 14th issues to hand tell the story of the early days of the great struggle and the story of the atrocities of the British troops is illustrated by a loose leaf picture of the corpses of five of the martyrs calculated to stir the blood of readers to more intense resistence.

Shooting down of the strikers was a cold blooded massacre without any warning, the Chinese could understand, the paper shows. Inspector Everson, of the police, is quoted as testifying before the British Assessor that he sounded his orders to disperse and his commands to fire, in English—a form of speech the Chinese crowd could not understand.

Explaining that the fight is not against foreigners in general, but only against the British and Japanese, who are responsible for the Shanghai case, a declaration of the Tsing Hua College Students' Council sets forth the students' policies, in part, as follows:

"That strike, boycott and non-cooperation be directed and exercised against the British and Japanese only;

"That sympathetic strikes should be encouraged throughout China as an expression of indignation against the British and Japanese;

"That the various factions in China should put away their individual differences and join in a common fight for justice and humanity;

"That a financial drive be carried on at once to aid the sufferers and strikers in Shanghai;

"That an effective publicity campaign be held to right the misleading and truth-twisting newspapers."

Aggressive statements pledging support to the movement are printed from the students of Peking University, Nankai University and other schools, showing that the Chinese students are as different as night is from day from some of the rah, rah reactionaries of western campuses.

Meaning is given to the attack on "truth-twisting" newspapers in a warm editorial in the June 10th issue headed, Reuter vs. Truth. Of this huge Press Association, which is to Europe and the Far East what the Associated Press is to America, the Shanghai Crisis says:

"The most terrible instrument of perverting truth is the Reuter News Agency, an integral part of British imperialism and an indespensible aid of the British foreign office. It reports in full one-sided versions of Police Inspector Everson, an English officer, who was most directly responsible for the killing of May 30th, without saying a word about the manifestoes of the Chinese, not even the officially recorded testimony of the students at the inquest.

"It practically controls the transmission of news from China to most parts of the world. Therefore, the reading public abroad, particularly Englishmen in England, will have no opportunity to learn the truth of the Shanghai Massacre. And the perversion of truth will seem truth to them because it is Reuter's perversion."

Gossip From the Crow

The mines are still working about half time; men are still being laid off and to all appearances the coal companies are trying to keep the working forces down to the minimum and in that way manage to keep the mines running two or three days a week.

We heard a contract miner this week asking the president of the local union (Mine Workers Union of Canada, Communist) to take up a grievance with the mine management. The miner complained of not being paid according to contract and the president told him that he (the president) had been to the company's office regarding the matter, complained of and the company would do him (the miner) justice.

We are aware that this particular company has recently made very large additions (including the Mine Workers Union) to their plant, but it was the first time we had heard of them adding "Justice" to their already extensive equipment.

The Hillcrest Collieries still refuses to employ any of the men who were discriminated against some time ago. Not only are these men being refused work by other coal companies but by other industries also and are, in some case, frankly told the reason why.

Talking of the loss of working conditions in the mines, we came across an official of a local union (Mine Workers Union of Canada) one day last week. He was busy bucking coal down a chute for which he got no remuneration whatever. This individual is a "pillar" man and is one of those good union men who stand on the street corner and abuse the district officials because of the loss of wages and working conditions. We hear he is aspiring to be a district official himself, in the new organization.—Alberta Labor News.

NOT WHAT HE MEANT

"This check is doubtless all right," said the merchant, politely, "but have you anything about you by which you could be identified?" The pretty young thing faltered: "I have a mole on my left knee."

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Vancouver Heights

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My Motto:
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How U.S. Competition Paralizes Local Trade

Farm and Fruit Products from Four States Flood Vancouver, While Farmers Are in Actual Want—Processions of Freight Cars Flock in.

A PROCESSION of freight cars came from the States to Vancouver this week, laden with farm and fruit products consigned to Water Street middlemen, and, coincident with this anomaly, farmers of the Fraser Valley passed resolutions asking for stronger support and local patronage. This week's consignment of fruit and other products from the United States was, by all accounts, rather larger than ever, while orders placed with the same consignors in Yankland indicate further injustice to the farmers, to trade and labor, and to things generally in Vancouver. Why is this, and who is to blame?

Can nothing be done toward effacing a condition of apathy and dry rot that is a crying reproach to our civic bodies and so-called civic boosters who are paid fat salaries to do something for the people?

Bankers are not supposed to divulge secrets affecting amounts deposited by their patrons. This is banking ethics and is probably as it should be. But one well known banker informed the Labor Statesman this week that here is a condition that presents a grave problem today. In substance he said:

Vast Sums Leaving Town

"It is amazing and disquieting to realize that vast sums are increasing in volume in payment to distant fruit men and farmers, and others, who are competing with our own unfortunate orchadists and farmers who are barely able to "get by" these days. The banker knows better than anyone else how hard things are now with the farmers of the Fraser Valley. The banks cannot possibly meet the requests for loans that are actually needed for purposes of carrying on the farms. Some farmers can't even raise enough money to pay their help, buy new seed and otherwise carry on, yet hundreds of thousands of dollars are leaving weekly to pay American fruit growers and farmers who are flooding Vancouver with their products. This is serious and affects labor as it affects other conditions in Vancouver and this district. I don't know where it will end."

Imported From Four U. S. States

A casual walk along Water Street will prove this. You will see mountainous piles of fruit crates bearing the brands of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and California, with very little from the agricultural hinterland of B. C. A few cases of fruit here and there from Summerland, or maybe the Okanagon, and then more, and still more, crates by the hundreds from States across the line.

How it Affects Labor

This may seem, at first, a problem that hardly affects labor here, and one might wonder what this has to do with a labor paper. But a little reflection will prove that it has a lot to do with labor. Any sort of competition that deprives the local market of the sale of local products is a serious menace to labor. So long as Vancouver is flooded with American products, in preference to the B. C. products, there will be trade stagnation, money stringency the holding up of work that would otherwise mean more work, and the paralyzing of distributive capital that is needed for community progress.

Can Nothing Be Done?

Can nothing be done about this? Is there no loyal body of civic boosters on the job here? Can't the mayor, council and Board of Trade think up some way of getting around this grave condition?

Edmonton Farmers and C.L.P. Choose Candidate

George Latham, president of the Canadian Labor Party, was the popular choice of the combined forces of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and the Edmonton Central Council of the C.L.P. to contest the East Edmonton Federal Constituency under the Farmer-Labor banner, at a convention held in the Memorial Hall on Friday.

Mr. Latham secured a clear majority over the three other candidates, his vote being 237, A. Farmilo, 110; Rice Sheppard, 80, and W. H. Walker 31. Just as soon as the first count was announced, Mr. Walker suggested that the nomination be made unanimous and hearty cheers greeted the announcement of Mr. Latham's election. Mr. Latham in the course of a short address declared that he was very optimistic as to the outcome at the next federal election and had every confidence of being elected in East Edmonton.

Wm. Irvine, M.P., who was present at the convention, emphasized the need of Labor representatives at Ottawa. Mr. Christie, fraternal delegate from the U.F.A. branch of the riding, assured the convention that Mr. Latham would receive the unstinted support of his fellow members.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS HAVE 145 LABOR UNIONS

There are registered in the Bureau of Labor 145 labor unions in the Philippine Islands with a membership of 89,402, including 87,402 men and 2000 women. These figures do not include mutual benefit societies, of which there are 107 with a membership of 73,437.

Manila leads in the number of labor unions, a total of 76, or more than half of the total number in the entire archipelago, having their headquarters here, while the membership of the Manila unions numbers 62,775 or approximately two-thirds of the total membership in the islands.

Mrs. Kate Andrews, of New York, aged 64, was arrested for speeding. These modern girls are certainly terrible.

Labor to Launch Moving Picture Film

The moving picture being produced for the organization and publicity campaign of the American Federation of Labor and the Union Label Trades department will be the most elaborate of its kind ever conceived. Nothing of the kind has ever been attempted by any labor movement in the world. It will be a surprise to even its most ardent well-wishers.

The high spots in the evolution of labor from slavery thousands of years ago to the present time will be depicted in such true colors that it cannot help to cause a startling sensation to the people of the country.

The contract with the company that will make the picture has been signed and work upon it will begin immediately in Chicago. A full description of all the scenes will not be published until after the picture is completed. Every scene will be shown to the labor officials as it is made and, if necessary, changes will be suggested to make it more enlightening and convincing.

The object is to have the picture true to life in every respect. Where necessary changes should be made the scenes will be reproduced. The picture will be made as perfect as possible.

Great interest is being taken in the campaign of organization and publicity which is to be carried on. Many letters have been received by Secretary Manning asking for information.

Those who have not written him should do so in order that he can select the various cities in which the pictures will be first exhibited and the lectures given.

A Tough 'Un

Old Scotswoman: "The last steak I got frae ye I could hae soled my boots with."

Butcher: "And why did ye no dae it?"

Woman: "So I wid if I could hae got the nails tae gang through it."—"South Side Standard." Glasgow.

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671 COLUMBIA STREET NEW WESTMINSTER

STRONG TEA

"What a lot o' cases of people bein' poisoned through eatin' tinned food there's been lately, Mrs. 'Opkins. Makes you nervous, dont' it?"

"Aye," said Mrs. Hopkins, shaking her head. "I wouldn't touch the stuff. My poor 'usband always said it was drinkin' tea out of a tin cup when 'e was in the army what give 'im delirium trimins!"

The Vancouver Hotel Football Club, winners of the Brunswick Cup in 1923, the Championship Shield in 1924, and the Iroquois Cup in 1925, has organized for the new season.

Even mosquitoes don't seem to us to have the punch they used to.

THE BETTER 'OLE
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WATER NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that Champion & White Ltd., whose address is 1083 Main Street, Vancouver, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use sixteen cubic feet a second of water out of McNair Creek and tributaries, which flows eastward and drains into Howe Sound about one mile south of Port Mellon (in D.L. 1618). The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about one mile from the mouth, which is about one-half mile westerly from the S. E. corner of Lot 2866, and will be used for hydraulicing purpose upon the land described as District Lot 1482, registered plan No. 1970, at Vancouver Land Registry Office. This notice was posted on the ground on the 10th day of August, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act," 1914, will be filed on the office of the Water Recorder at Vancouver. Objections to the application may be filed with said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is August 11th, 1925.

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By E. B. Hermon, Agent.

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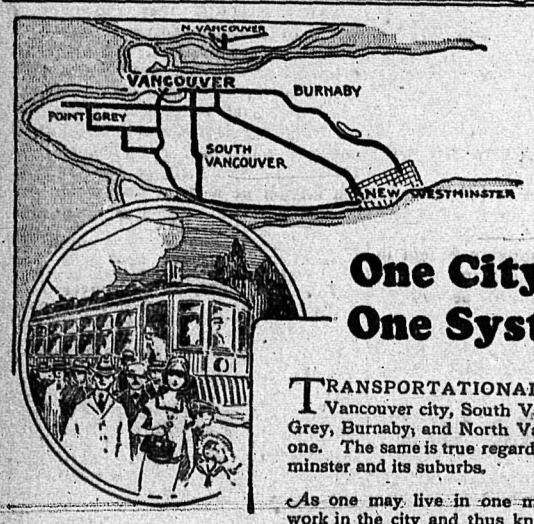
is manufactured in non-union breweries.

This advertisement is not displayed by the Liquor Control Board or the Government of British Columbia.

An elderly bishop, a bachelor, found his maid had been using his private bath. He proceeded to scold her, and concluding said: "What distresses me most, Mary, is that you have done this behind my back."

This advertisement recently appeared in the town newspaper: "The ladies of the Plum Creek Church have discarded clothes of all kinds. Call at 44 North Plum Street and inspect them."—The Brown Bull.



One City One System

TRANSPORTATIONALLY speaking, Vancouver city, South Vancouver, Point Grey, Burnaby, and North Vancouver are all one. The same is true regarding New Westminster and its suburbs.

As one may live in one municipality and work in the city and thus know no dividing line, so transportation supplied by the B. C. Electric is inter-municipal.

The sole purpose of the B. C. Electric railway system is to carry people—as quickly, cheaply and safely as possible.

The best possible service to the whole, irrespective of sectional clamor, is the principle on which we endeavor to serve.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

HEAD OFFICE VANCOUVER, B.C.

98

Sir Andrew Takes Off the Lid

The lid that sealed up the war poison of Canadian War Lords is taken off by Sir Andrew MacPhail and Canadians turn sick as they meet the stench of corruption practiced by politicians, profiteers of the meanest type.

Sir Andrew MacPhail has just completed his first volume of the Canadian official history of the war. And the first volume—in the language of the street—is a ringer. It is a sensation that is calculated to live in the minds of every man and woman, in this generation, to his and her dying day. The history—and Sir Andrew MacPhail is the official historian—is to cover the entire experience of the Canadian Expeditionary Force at home, in England and in active service on the field of battle—or the history of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Canada in England and France.

In one paragraph Sir Andrew says: "Canada was strong in men only. Equipment was almost wholly lacking. Contractors appeared on the scene. Without patterns, without supervision or direction, they poured into Quebec supplies that had no relation to the hard conditions of war . . . . Wagons were assembled that might do very well on the illimitable prairie. They were of all possible types, so that each maker and every town might have a chance to profit by public funds; but there was not a road in Europe wide enough to allow them to turn."

What a ghastly picture of political patronage, petty profit hunting, sectional greed and a brutal forgetfulness of the tremendous fact that the finest young men of Canada poured out their lives in defence of their country, while a hungry pack of small and big profiteers, at home, trafficked in the blood and death of the flower of Canadian manhood.

If the MacPhail charges are true—and there is no valid reason to believe they are not true—the whole dismal story is not calculated to increase public confidence in governments, either as to their good judgment in conscripting men to the colors, or in their ability to equip the conscripts for the inevitable struggle on the field of battle.

MacPhail's first volume on the real war story of the Canadian Expeditionary Force is just one more proof of that supreme folly, that by the trappings of war and by memorials of bronze and stone we may still continue to glorify and deify the grim destinies of war. The aftermath of war: the impartial history of war: the rugged, naked facts of war, all go to show, that any nation, in the future, that by suggestion, in anyway, seeks to rekindle the hell fires of 1914, that nation should be dealt with as a nation afflicted with lunacy and madness, and such a nation should be confined in the solitary place of the earth, until the light of reason dawns on its benighted soul. —The (Halifax) Citizen.

German Co-ops. Boycott U. S. Packing Trust

New York.—German co-operators have started a boycott against Swift and Armour, Chicago meat packers.

In a letter to the Co-operative league of this city, the secretary of the powerful Berlin co-operative society says:

"We remember having seen in the German press that both companies are enemies of the young American co-operative movement and avail themselves of every opportunity to harm this movement."

"The big packers of the United States own 87 per cent of the large stockyards and 90 per cent of the refrigerator cars. They are most strategically located to smash every farmers' livestock marketing association, if they dare," officials of the Co-operative league say.

"Since the packers are now trying to set aside the packers' consent decree, forbidding them to go into unrelated business, we may yet find these big interests controlling the life of agricultural America."

The decree as accepted by the packers and Attorney General Daugherty. At that time the latter declared living costs would be reduced. Since then the packers have repudiated the agreement.

From the tree of useless knowledge we learn that a ring on the hand is worth two on the phone.

* * * *

A radio bug tells that he tuned in on the ice box and got Bologna.

Invention Fever Grips Russian Workers

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

MOSCOW. — Stimulated by the new Russian patent law, which gives the individual worker a better chance to repay a reward from his invention than anywhere else in the world, all sorts of technical improvements are appearing in the Soviet Union. Whereas in America an invention made by a worker in a factory belongs to the factory, and application for its patent is made in the name of the factory, in Russia the individual workman who devises something new and useful is fully protected. While America charges $15 for the original application and larger sums for other fees connected with the patent, in Russia patenting is free. Only when the inventor begins to make a profit from his invention must he pay a tax. Until that time, the working over of his ideas are considered a public service.

Many Inventor's Societies

There are inventor's societies in all large cities. The inventions made by workers at the present stage are chiefly minor labor-saving and material-saving devices. But already a new brake, superior to the Westinghouse, is being manufactured in Russia. It was the invention of a railway worker.

The more complicated inventions so far are made by the technical scientific institutes in which the best engineers and scientists of the land are working in the service of government industry. This is one of the three departments now under the general management of Leon Trotsky. Ludwig Martens, remembered in America as soviet representative there, continues to be in the active management of this work. A new way of making bricks has been invented in these institutes—a purely chemical way which dispenses with baking and is likely to make brick houses cost about one-third of their present cost. A new form of electric motor has been developed which does not need a rheostat, saving about 15 per cent of the cost of motors . These are made in government plants.

Effects of Revolution

While Russia is technically extremely backward in a sense which the American, used from boyhood to automobiles and mechanical devices, can hardly appreciate, she still has a tremendous energy among her workers, released by the revolution. Every time I visit a factory I feel this. In spite of the fact that revolutionary enthusiasm, as far as demonstrations and parades go, is subsiding into habit, expressing itself on national holidays—yet down in the factories there is an increase of released energy. Old women are eagerly learning to read and write; younger and more intelligent workers, who learned reading and writing only a year ago, are pressing into technical night schools. Centering around every factory are dozens of clubs and classes and organizations for every variety of social and technical purpose. All this fermenting life has produced notable results in the improvement of workers' conditions.

The Price of Prestige

The French Moroccan war is a miserable affair. France is drafting Negro boys from her other African possessions and peasant boys from her own villages and some of the workers from her cities to fight the sons of the desert in a cruel and exhausting war—for what?

For the preservation, we are told, of the empire, which will be imperiled if French "prestige" is weakened by defeat at the hands of the Riff tribesmen.

It is the old, cruel reason for so many colonial wars. It isn't good enough to cause honest French lads to kill and be killed under the African sun. Abd-el-Krim is a man of considerable education and much ability with the undoubted suport of his own tribes. He has already defeated Spain and made astonishing progress against France. He is, according to report, willing to offer the most reasonable terms of peace.

There is more real prestige for France in meeting these terms than, in her state of near-bankruptcy, wasting money—to say nothing of lives—in a war as little honorable to her as was the Boer war to England.—Seattle Union Record.

And We Daren't Print it!

"My husband is plain-spoken; he calls a spade a spade."

"So is mine. I won't say what he calls the lawn-mower." — "Birmingham Town Crier."

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WIVES IN INDUSTRY DOUBLED IN 30 YEARS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More women are working than a generation ago and twice as many married women, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor reports in a bulletin entitled "Facts about Working Women." The study which consists of statistics and graphic representations, is based on census figures and investigations of the Women's Bureau.

"Facts about Working Women reveals that 23 out of every 100 women and girls over 15 years of age are working for wages or salaries out of the home. Back in 1890, only 19 out of every 100 were working. The difference in flat figures is more impressive. In 1890 some three and threequarter million women and girls over 10 were at work. In 1920, the number had reached eight and a quarter millions.

And if all the farmers buy Henry Ford's airplanes, stealing watermelons will become very, very dangerous business indeed.

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IT PAYS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REFUSED TO UNION BOYS

LONDON.—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the British minister of labor, has refused unemployment insurance benefit to a number of youths who declined to sign an agreement that they would not join a trade union.

The youths were offered work as junior apprentices by a ship-building firm and were asked to sign indentures containing a provision that they must not join a union.

The boys refused to sign. Whereupon their employment benefit was stopped. An appeal was taken to the umpire, who decided that the condition in the indenture prohibiting trade union membership was not unfair or unjust. The minister of labor approved the umpire's decision.

The current issue of the journal of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association declares that apprentice indentures in Manchester include a clause prohibiting a youth from joining a trade union until within six months of the termination of his apprenticeship.

Hey, diddle, diddle,
I've got a new riddle,
Now don't think I'm drunk on moon;
I often get silly, act daffodilly,
Oh, when does a tablespoon?

The Red Flag an Historical Emblem

By F. W. Moore

Many people imagine that a red flag is emblematic of war, strife, sedition and anarchy, but never was there a greater mistake than that. Red, above all else, is emblematic of peace, of brotherhood, of the common red blood of the races; and, of course, in conformity with these ideals it typifies a future international government in which will be embodied liberty, happiness and prosperity.

The red flag always did, typify fraternity. There is abundance of proof that the emblem, and all that it stands for, were quite familiar to members of workmen's organizations of the Ancient world.

Sun Worship

We may take it for granted that the delight of primitive man in the flamboyant, would naturally be greatly enhanced by the fact that his favorite colour was in evidence at the rising and setting of the great orb of light in which he imagined he saw the awful presence of god. "It is supposed," says Osborne Ward, (the only author that will be quoted for the remainder of this article) that one of the first objects of primitive man's worship, was the sun. As this wondrous being, always believed to be alive and rational, immense in bulk, exquisite in beauty, radiant with heat and life, rose out of the sea and skimmed over their heads, he shed forth his crimson flames upon their labour, and his colour was likened to the fluid that coursed in their veins."

But the sun was not the only deity: supervising the growth of the crops were Minerva and Ceres, and quite naturally the colours of these two patrons of labour were also red. (Page 427 note—Osborne Ward's, 'Ancient Lowly'). That is why, "we find among the organizations which chose either of these divinities as their patron, the same emblematic colours that they were known to prefer."

Scarlet Emblems

On page 448 (ibid) there is a long list of towns and trade unions that were known to have flourished in the time of Constantine, the Great, 312 A.D., and to have ben in possession of the scarlet banner as an emblem of their industrial mode of life. "At Clermont Ferrand," for instance, "the joiners had a red plane, and the marble-cutters other similar red objects for a device, while at Brionde, shoe-makers, tavern keepers, tanners, glove-makers, furriers and cobblers, had each flaming red devices. The banner of the painters of Montaigut was entirely of a blazing red . . . the hatters, saddlers, tinners, butchers and tavern-keepers of Issoire had a great red ring like the sun's corona."

These are only a few of those quoted in "The Ancient Lowly," yet the whole list in the book contains only a small percentage of those that might be cited—"The immense field in Europe is scarcely entered upon," page 449.

Peace and Brotherhood

Taking everything into account it can hardly be denied that the red flag is preeminently an emblem of peace, standing for love, service, and international brotherhood; and concerning these principles our mission is to show that owing to the continued development of machinery and consequent overproduction for an ever-dwindling market their final acceptance on a world-wide scale is mathematically inevitable. In the meantime it behoves us to accept the conditions which circumstances have imposed, and to endure with kindly toleration the existence of modern national banners always remembering that these are but the products of yesterday and the ephemeral substitutes of to-day in comparison with the suggestive red flamma adopted from the beams of the mighty sun-god of prehistoric man; indeed, modern flags may be regarded as buds to which the eternal red flamma stands in the relation of scion.

Let us fertilize the soil at the root and be content with the buds until our efforts have made it possible for them to assume the colour of their dam, which:

"Waved above our infant might
When all ahead seemed dark as night.
It witnessed many a deed and vow
We will not change its colour now."

Dibble: "What was the greatest war song ever written?"

Dabble: "Here comes the bride!"

* * * *

Many girls wisely curb their taste for green onions until after marriage.

That "Honest" Million

By JOHN M. WORK

No, I am not going to tell you how to do it. I am going to tell you that you can't. The only way to acquire a million is to get what belongs to others.

A financial magazine that comes to my hand attempts to show that one can make a million honestly. It departs from the manner in which millions are usually made and states an imaginary case where an inventor of a new chemical process is supposed to receive royalties amounting to $1,000,000 while the consumers save several times that amount because of the new process.

Disregarding the fact that inventors as a rule are poorly paid, even this example of an imaginary inventer who gets a million will not hold water.

An inventor is entitled to be well paid, but he is not entitled to be smothered with wealth. In making the invention his is not the only mind that enters into the study and progress and discovery that have preceded, throughout all past time. This knowledge belongs to nobody in particular. It is the common store. He uses it. Without it, he could not have made his invention at all. He only adds a tiny bit to the knowledge already in existence. He should be well paid, for original thought is valuable and should be encouraged. But to pay him a million dollars is to pay him entirely out of proportion to the service he renders to society. It is also to squelch, rather than encourage original thought on his part—for with an unearned million with which to disport himself, the chances are that he will never have another original thought in his life.

However, it is significant that our financial magazine had to conjure up an imaginary and exceptional instance like this, in its effort to prove that a million can be made honestly.

Why did it not take up the usual method of making a million and argue on that basis?

A million is ordinarily made by speculation, by investment, by the manipulation of stocks and bonds, mortgages, real estate, grain futures.

It takes a lot of hardihood, indeed, for anyone to hold that the mere manipulator earns his income. It is in fact wholly unearned. Interest, dividends, rent, and the proceeds of manipulation constitute legalized robbery. The recipient may be a fine fellow. I am not blaming him individually, for he only avails himself of the accepted methods. I blame the capitalist system, which is based on legalized robbery.

No, there is no way in which one can make a million honestly. One can get a million only by getting it from others. He may inherit it, or he may get the earnings of living persons. In either case though legally entitled to it, he is not morally entitled to it, since he did not earn it. Certainly if he were very young, or old, or otherwise incapacitated from earning his living, I would not grudge him a reasonable part of it. But not a million. And much less a hundred million or a billion.

We must have a social system which will encourage honest work, not degenerating parasitism—a system based on useful service, not on legalized robbery. The Socialists are working for such a system.—New York Leader.

EXPECT HARD WINTER

Apparently Hamilton Trades and Labor Council expect a lot of unemployment during the coming winter. They have already organized a Relief Committee to prepare to meet the situation. The officers chosen were: A. Blackwell, chairman; W. Burr, vice-chairman; secretary, J. Johnson; treasurer, W. Burr. All the members of the Committee will undertake investigation work and report to the Committee from time to time.

It is illuminating to quote from a recent statement made by General Hughes that in one of our pentitentiaries having 197 inmates 164 had previously been detained in our so-called reformatories. Just think! 164 of these men and women were supposed to have been cured and reformed, and yet they come back to prey on their fellow citizens and become again a charge on the public exchequer. Out of that total of 197, only 33 had learned crime as adults. Does not that point to one weak spot in our system of moral reformation?

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THE GENDER OF A RAILWAY ENGINE?

What gender is a railway engine? We refer to a ship as "she,' an automobile is always "she." A "Japanese lady," writing to the "San Francisco Shipping Register," claims that locomotives are also "called 'she' for many becauses."

"They wear a jacket with yokes, pins, hangars, straps, shields, stays. They have an apron, also a lap. They have not only shoes, but have pumps. Also hose and drag train (passenger and freight) behind. They attract men with puffs and mufflers, and when draft too strong, petticoat goes up. This also attracts.

"Sometimes they foam and refuse work, when at such time they should be switched. They need guiding—it always requires a man manager. They require men to feed them. When abuse is given, they quickly make a scrap.

"They are steadier when coupled up, but my cousin say they hell of expense. Is not enough reason?"

It has been carefully estimated by those who are conversant with hardware manufacture that not less than 3,000 highly skilled mechanics have been "laid off" from Ontario concerns engaged in the manufacture of builders' hardware alone by the British Preferential Tariff.

PROPERTY IN HASTINGS IS MOVING

New 4-room bungalow; very attractive design; fine lot; block from school and car; well built; on easy terms.

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New 4-room bungalow; very large rooms; on Vancouver Heights; three blocks from car. On easy terms.

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Purse $500

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Tickets on sale at Spaldings, 424 Hastings W.

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Secretary Trades and Labor Council
Room 303, 16 Hastings Street East
Phones: Sey. 7945-6279

There are compensations. While hunting for the man who stole your car, you need no longer hunt for a parking space.

UNION NOTES

Machinists Lodge 692 has signed up 19 new members and endorsed resolution for the five day week.

* * * *

The Upholsterers Union is taking up the question of affiliating with the Trades Council.

* * * *

Organizer Henry Loos of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters is expected in Vancouver by Sept. 1. He will remain here organizing for a few weeks.

* * * *

Stanley Hague has been appointed business agent of the Automobile Mechanics and has been doing good work during the last week. Twenty-eight new members signed up.

* * * *

Mental Hospital Attendants held very successful meeting last Thursday week. Harry Neelands, M.L.A., and P. R. Bengough attended and dealt with many questions concerning the men's working conditions.

* * * *

Engineers 844 reports few slack wrist pins but no boilers busted since the last slight gain in membership. All men receiving scale.

* * * *

Plumbers and Steamfitters Union reports members fairly well employed considering the few water pipes that were frozen up during the week.

* * * *

Thirty-two more members were signed up by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters last Monday night.

* * * *

The Canada Hotel is the only beer parlor that is left on the Unfair list. Cascade and U. B. C. Beer is still being made in non-union breweries.

* * * *

The Boston Cafe with a union crew has been doing a capacity business since it opened.

* * * *

The Moving Picture Operators Union still pickets the Heights Theatre and is meeting with splendid success although the management still manages to keep the place open from the proceeds of his other business Culley's Dye Works. A boycott banner has been placed on the Princess Theatre this week.

Socialists Gain 80 Seats in France

Results of the triennial elections for the Councils-General of the Department of France, held on Sunday, show another victory for the Left Bloc.

Statistics recently received here related to 1,251 seats, in respect of 171 of which a fresh election will have to take place, says the Exchange.

The gains and losses are as follow: Radical-Socialists, 78 gains, 26 losses; Socialists, 23 gains, 4 losses; Republican-Socialists, 9 gains, 7 losses; Republican-Radicals, 29 gains, 22 losses—a net total of 80 seats gained by the Left.

The Conservatives and Moderate Republicans have lost altogether 61 seats, and the Communists four.

The councils correspond in some measure to the British County Councils, but on this occasion the elections have been fought on political lines, rather than on local questions.

They therefore form an expression of political feeling which is of especial interest at this time, after the recent splitting of the Parliamentary Left Bloc over the Budget.

Support Urged for Union Shoe Workers

There is only one shoe manufacturer in British Columbia that is one hundred per cent. union and our readers are urged to make a note of the firms that sell the shoes and the name of the manufacturer. The Christie and Stump factory on Granville avenue employes around 39 men and your patronage means regular employment for them. The firm also has a shoe repair shop at 51 Cordova Street, W.

The following stores handle Christie's work shoes for men and school boots for boys:

Hudson's Bay Co.
Arthur Frith, 2313 Main St.

Both the above firms advertise in the Labor Statesman.

Spencers, Clapp's, A. S. Cox, Wm. Dick, J. W. Fox, Kerrisdale Shoe Store, Kerrisdale Boy's Shoppe, McDonald Bros., New Westminister, R. C. McDonald, New Westminster, Thos. Osborne, Coquitlam.

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Big Gains Made By Transport Workers

Evidence of a great awakening among the transport and allied workers of Great Britain is contained in the reports presented to the biennial conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union, held at Scarborough.

This big amalgamation was formed at a difficult time for trade unions —three and a half years ago—but, as the general secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, points out in the union journal, the organisation has "a record of work and achievement which may well be looked back upon with pride."

The union had a big uphill fight in 1922 and 1923, but during last year its membership increased by no less than 65,287, making a total of 327,560—an advance of 25 per cent. in 12 months.

The reports also contain striking proof of the value of the union.

Members received in strike, accident, sickness and other benefits and in compensation secured, no less than £376,363. In three years nearly three-quarters of a million pounds, slightly over £2 a member, has been returned.

Millions in Wages

"Having regard," writes Mr. Bevin, "to the fact that the general contribution is 28s. a year, and we have had to carry the whole of the administration in addition, it is a really remarkable achievement.

"Then, too, in spite of the industrial slump, we succeeded, as a result of settlements effected in the year 1924, in obtaining over 4½ million pounds per annum to our members in advances of wages, to say nothing of the gains in overtime payments, bettered conditions, and so on."

BRITISH EMPIRE LABOR CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

claim was for a full measure of self-determination, and he pointed out that the economic exploitation of India by British capitalists was as injurious to the workers in Britain as to those in India.

British manufacturers had £1,000,000,000 invested in India, and were taking their cotton, steel and jute machinery over there, where they could undercut British labour by employing native workers at six rupees a week.

Mr. H. W. Sampson, of the South African Legislative Assembly, uttered a warning against the danger of attaching too much importance to the question of constitutional relations, to the exclusion of the more important consideration of improving social and economic conditions.

Mr. J. Simpson, of Canada, remarked that the people of that Dominion, like those of Ireland, were also greatly concerned as to what their position would be in the event of war.

There was a growing demand on the part of the peoples of the Dominions to have more autonomy in all directions.

No Racial Superiority

Miss M. Heagney, of Australia, made it quite clear that the "White Australia' policy of the Australian Labour Party was not founded on any feeling of racial superiority, but arose originally from the practice of importing black slave labour that prevailed 30 years ago.

So far as the constitutional relationships were concerned, the Labour Governments that had existed in Australia during the last 15 years had found that they were controlled to a great extent by the Imperial Government, and it was in the hope of giving the Commonwealth a greater degree of control over its own affairs that a memorial had ben presented to Downing-street asking for the appointment of Australians instead of Britishers as Governors-General.

Col. Wedgwood said that if the British Commonwealth was to endure it would have to be a commonwealth of free peoples united by an absolutely free bond. India would have to be made a participating partner in the Commonwealth.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, emphasised the manner in which Indian economic conditions reacted to the detriment of economic conditions in other parts of the world.

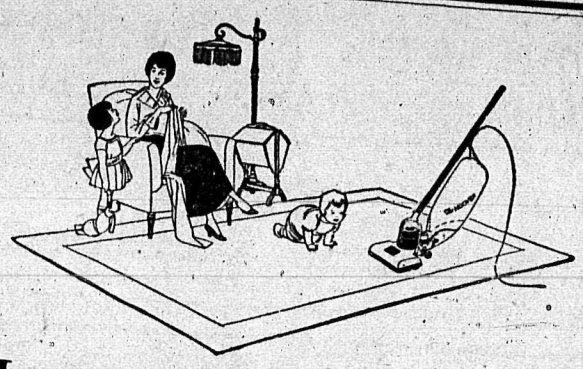
In demanding self-determination for India, he was not under the delusion that that would improve very much the condition of the masses at once. But with self-government their task would be easier. The forces against them would not be so strong as they were to-day.

A United Ireland

Mr. W. McMullen, M.P., Ireland, said that for years the Irish people had been so engrossed in Home Rule that they had forgotten everything else.

It was significant that Ireland was representel by a united delegation at that conference, and he hoped it would not be long before Catholic and Protestant were walking shoulder to shoulder undivided by the issues that had divided them in the past.

This concluded the debate, and the further consideration of the question raised by Mr. Tom Johnson was remitted to a committee consisting of Mr. George Lansbury and Colonel J. Wedgwood (Great Britain), Mr. Tom Johnson (Ireland), Mr. J. MacDonald (Canada), Miss Heagney (Australia), Mr. N. M. Joshi (India), Mr. Bengurion (Palestine), and Mr. H. W. Sampson (South Africa).



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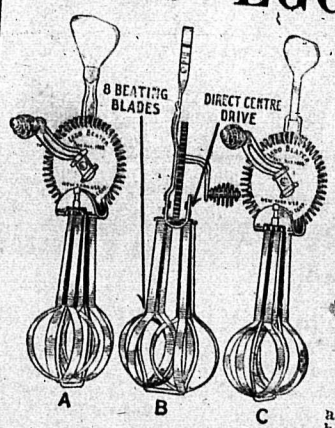

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.20	Camphor, 1 oz. cakes, 3 for	.25	
.15	Welch's Grape Juice, 4 for	.24	
.60	McCoy's Cod Liver Oil Tablets	.39	
.50	Castor Oil (finest Italian) 8 oz.	.26	
.50	Dr. Reid's Lemon Cleansing Cream	.26	
.10	Palm Olive Soap, 4 for	.25	
1.00	Dr. Reid's Guaranteed Hair Tonic	.53	
.75	Paris Green, per lb.	.42	
.25	Hamilton's Pills, 5 for	1.00	
.50	Dr. Reid's Pyorrhea Mouth Wash	.25	
.15	Dutch Drops, 4 for	.20	
.25	Dr. Reid's Foot Ease	.15	
.35	Feenamint (the chewing gum laxative,	.22	
.10	Lemon Soap, 5 for	.25	
.25	Dr. Reid's Corn Remover	.15	
.50	Medallion Vanishing or Cold Cream	.28	
.25	Vinolia Shaving Sticks	.18	
.20	Hydrogen Peroxide, 4 oz.	.11	
.25	Chloride of Lime	.16	

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NO MORE WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONAL MEETING

Eighteen countries were represented by over 60 delegates at a reception by the British No More War Resisters' International, at Holborn Hall London.

The war resisters' movement, said Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., was small, but earnest. If they really believed that war was a crime against humanity they must do all they could to oppose armaments and to hinder any Government that went to war.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, the newly elected chairman of the War Resisters' International, said he thought he could say that if the policies which the Government was pursuing led to war with China and with Russia the whole Labour Movement would resist it.

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